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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen
Pages

PRESIDENT TO PUT SHIPS' RUM PUZZLE UP TO CONGRESS

Call for Special Session Is De-
cided On—Subsidy Chief
Issue for Solution

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—President Harding will call Congress to convene on Nov. 20, unless present plans are changed, it was officially announced today at the White House.

Only the most urgent legislation will be taken up at the short session, including the ship subsidy bill, appropriations for governmental departments and possibly steps looking to a change in the Volstead or National Prohibition Act. Unless the Supreme Court interprets the prohibition laws as allowing foreign ships to transport liquor within the three-mile limit for use of their crews, it was intimated in official circles that Congress would be asked to make such an allowance.

Legislation is also contemplated to remove the restriction against foreign ships transporting liquor into the territorial waters of American insular possessions.

Whatever program is submitted will have the careful scrutiny of the "dry" forces to prevent the liquor interests from using the occasion to enter a wedge against prohibition in the United States.

Election to Show Attitude

President Harding will have a very fair idea after today's election how the voters of the country regard the Administration's proposal for a ship subsidy. While the shipping bill figured to little or no extent in many congressional districts, where local issues were pushed to the fore during the heat of the campaign, the question of a ship subsidy is one of the national issues on which the Administration is staking its reputation. The tariff, its test of national popularity or unpopularity, as the case may be, will be translated in terms of the ballot.

An outcome counted as favorable to the Administration undoubtedly will cause President Harding to issue the call for an extra session before the week-end. On the advice of Republican managers he has withheld final decision until after the election.

From time to time during the latter part of the campaign intimations have come from official quarters in Washington that there has been a reaction in favor of the shipping bill. Albert L. Lasker, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, has been especially energetic in discovering new sources of strength for the Administration proposal in the middle west, which is the section of the country more generally opposed to it. As a matter of fact, the subsidy has been avoided by Republican candidates wherever possible, where there is a question of its unpopularity.

The only Republicans who have gone out of their way to stress the subsidy—and then only to condemn it in scathing terms—are such men as Robert M. La Follette, Senator from Wisconsin, and Smith W. Brookhart, candidate for the Senate from Iowa. But then neither Mr. La Follette nor Mr. Brookhart is a "regular" Republican.

Assurance of Call

If the election swings toward the Republicans, the Congress might as well begin making preparations for a hurried trip to Washington. Even if the tide turns against the subsidy there are some who believe Mr. Harding will endeavor to put the shipping legislation through anyway. In that event many Republican leaders will seek to prevail on the President to put the debatable piece of legislation in a pigeonhole and let it rest until a more favorable opportunity comes up.

Another reason why the Administration is anxious for a special session is

Protest Filed on Plan to Deport Refugees

New York, Nov. 7.

A PROTEST against deportation of more than 1500 Greeks and Armenian refugees, who have been held on vessels in this port since Nov. 1 because the yearly immigration quotas for these nationalities have been filled, was sent to the Department of Labor at Washington yesterday by the mission department of the National Episcopal Church Council.

The church urged that the immigrants, most of whom are women and children, be admitted on bond and their number charged off against next year's quotas, adding that "Christian America cannot send them back to Turkish misrule in Constantinople and Smyrna or to poverty-stricken Greece."

HEAVY BALLOTING IN ALL DISTRICTS

Early Rush to Polls Indicates
State May Set New Mark
in Election Figures

With Boston casting what may be an 80 per cent vote of its registered citizens, and with reports throughout the Commonwealth indicating heavy balloting generally, Massachusetts citizens flocked to the polls today in surprisingly large numbers. Threatening skies failed to keep the "stay-at-home" vote by the roadside and election officials foresaw at noon the possibility of the State polling the largest vote in history, not excepting even the presidential election of 1920. "Pelletierism" in Boston, and selection of a United States Senator for the office now held by Henry Cabot Lodge, as well as referendum on prohibition enforcement and motion picture censorship, were ascribed as the chief issues responsible for the deluge of voters. The women of the State, becoming more accustomed to the procedure of the polling booth, cast a particularly heavy vote during the forenoon.

Republican Wards Active

Traditions were overturned in the Boston voting. Politically speaking the voters were faced by "typically Democratic" weather. Yet the election commissioners this afternoon said that the Republican wards were casting a considerably heavier vote than the Democratic districts. By noon, they reported 60 per cent of the voters in Republican wards had balloted. Officials believed the total Boston vote would be between 180,000 and 186,000. At Republican State Headquarters, the vote in Boston's Back Bay wards, nominally Republican strongholds, was declared to be "phenomenal."

So heavy was the vote cast in Northampton, that Vice-President Coolidge was obliged to wait five minutes before he could cast his ballot at the City Hall. He arrived at the hall in company with Mrs. Coolidge, Judge R. W. Irwin of the Superior Court and others. The women found voting stalls immediately, but Mr. Coolidge and Judge Irwin were delayed.

Heavy voting also was reported in other up-state cities and towns, especially in Springfield.

Registration Increased

Extraordinary activity, particularly on the part of the Democrats, had been directed toward a large registration. Many women not previously registered are now on the voting lists, constituting a considerable addition to the unknown factor of the women's vote. Increased registration has been achieved particularly in Suffolk County, where it is believed that the Democratic strength has been added to.

The campaign closed last night with leading candidates of both parties concentrating efforts in Boston and its suburbs, making last bids for support. William A. Gaston, Democratic aspirant for United States Senator, covered the suburbs, while his co-candidate, John F. Fitzgerald, Democratic gubernatorial candidate, spoke in the city. Channing H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth, wound up the campaign with several rallies in Boston.

The closing statements of all candidates expressed "confidence." They refrained, however, from any predictions as to pluralities, leaving this to the random guesses of the politicians and near-politicians found around the political headquarters.

Issues of Wide Appeal

There are several "high lights" of the election, results of which are awaited with interest by the voters. Several of these are being watched with equal interest by voters outside of Massachusetts.

The votes of the State and of the City of Boston in the contest between Henry Cabot Lodge and Mr. Gaston for the United States Senate lead in commanding attention. In this connection considerable interest centers in the vote for John A. Nicholls, Prohibition-Progressive candidate for United States Senator. The vote of the City and State in the gubernatorial contest also hold possibility of surprises.

Watched by all the State, the contest for the district attorneyship of Suffolk County will be one of the issues for which the decision is most eagerly waited. Few will confidently predict whether Joseph C. Pelletier, removed from the office of district attorney of Suffolk County for misfeasance, malfeasance and nonfeasance has succeeded in duping enough voters to be re-elected; or whether the citizens who stand for impartial

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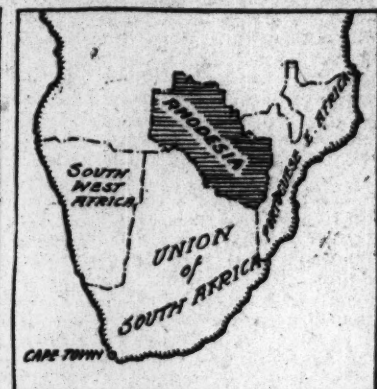
RHODESIAN TERRITORY VOTES NOT TO JOIN SOUTH AFRICA UNION

Following Conference of Last
Summer, People Decide to
Maintain Present Status

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 7.—The referendum held yesterday to decide whether Rhodesia should be incorporated in the South Africa Union resulted as follows: Against incorporation, 8774; in favor of it, 5989.

The Government of the vast territory of Rhodesia, since 1889, has been under the rule of the British South Africa Company, organized by Cecil Rhodes with a view to joining all of South Africa in a great federation extending from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean, and from Table Bay to the Zambesi. In extent the territory over which this company holds dominion is considerably greater than that of continental France and Germany combined. It is a country of great agricultural possibilities and of unexploited mineral wealth. Coal and gold, chrome iron, asbestos, mica and arsenic have been found in extensive deposits, while great sections of northern Rhodesia above the Zambesi, where there are scarcely more than 3000 white settlers, have never been prospected.

Within the borders of Rhodesia



Shaded Portion of Map Shows Rhodesia Which by a Vote of Its Citizens Has Rejected Incorporation Within the South Africa Union

there are some 2,000,000 natives and slightly less than 35,000 white settlers. Among this latter group there has been an increasing agitation for some form of self-government, which has exerted itself noticeably since the war. In fact, prior to the war, although there has always been an anti-

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REPARATIONS TURN ON UNITED STATES

Question of America Wiping Off
War Debts Regarded as Par-
amount—German Offer

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—The first proposals by Germany for her financial rehabilitation have been rejected by the Reparation Commission and new proposals have been submitted in writing by the Wilhelmstrasse. They are now being studied by the allied experts. Meanwhile they are being kept secret, but The Christian Science Monitor representative is able to say that the Allies, at the moment of filing this dispatch, are "extremely pessimistic." They see no solution of the reparations problem, possible which is acceptable to Germany.

In the first place, the German proposals, which briefly were for a moratorium and a foreign loan, guaranteed by pledges now in allied hands, were rejected almost immediately after having been submitted. The chief stumbling block to granting such a German request is the attitude of Americans, who would necessarily have to participate in such a loan as Germany wants. This attitude was described in a Berlin dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor last week. Nothing has arisen since then to change it. Naturally, this American position is very largely influencing the discussions here.

International Loan Looms Big

Whichever way the Allies turn, the question of inter-allied loans looms big, confronting them like a storm wall. They are convinced they cannot solve permanently the reparations problem separately from the inter-allied loan problem. As reported in The Christian Science Monitor on Saturday, France is willing to forgive Germany a tremendous part of the German foreign debt, but holds that she cannot do this unless America and England forgive her French debts. Therefore the question of how much and when Germany must pay hinges wholly on the United States and England. The Christian Science Monitor representative is in the position to state that France stands resolutely on this. She sees no way of paying the debts she contracted in the war save by collecting them like a storm wall. In this connection she has never wholly got Article 430 of the Versailles Treaty out of her thought.

Article 430 says: "In case either during the occupation or after the expiration of the 15 years referred to above the Reparation Commission finds that Germany refuses to observe the whole or in part of her obligations under the present Treaty with regard to reparations, the whole or part of the areas specified in Article 429 will be re-occupied immediately by the Allied and associated forces."

She has, however, greatly modified her policy in this connection. Whereas, formerly she would have applied the sanctions, and taken practically complete control of the resources of the areas affected, she would now do no such thing but would leave the industries and resources in the hands which controlled them at the time sanctions were applied.

French Attitude on Sanctions

It has been declared emphatically that France does not want to impose any sanctions, for she knows what that action by her would mean in so far as her relations with the rest of the world are concerned. What she really wants is that she be forgiven her debts, in order that she may forgive Germany, all save about 45,000,000,000 marks, of which about 35,000,000,000 would be devoted to rebuilding her devastated areas, the balance going to Belgium and Serbia. She holds that she has already paid out about 100,000,000,000 in rebuilding work, but this she would charge off and forget. It can be clearly seen, therefore, that the immediate peaceful solution of the reparations problem more than ever devolves on whether the United States is willing to wipe off its war debts.

Indeed, there appears no other peaceful means of settling the reparations problem.

BRITAIN IN THROES OF PARTY CONFLICT

Even Constantinople Situation
Attracts Little Notice as
Campaign Proceeds

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The arrogant Kemalist demands in the Near East and the threat to the lives and property of thousands of European and American residents in Constantinople they imply, afford striking justification for the much-criticized military precautions taken by the Lloyd George Government in this part of the world, but they do not affect Mr. Lloyd George's own political prospects here very immediately. Day by day as the general election campaign here has proceeded, Mr. Lloyd George's isolation has grown. While Mr. Bonar Law's Conservatives on one side of him and Mr. Asquith's Independent Liberals on the other, have each been making a bid for a return to power, Mr. Lloyd George's own organizations in the constituencies have been enabled to do the same.

The Conservative Party now makes no secret of its hope to be able to form a Government without him and the Independent Liberals show no eagerness to receive him back into their fold. His time is pretty sure to come in any case when the elections are over, for with the political parties broken up as at present, no government can be strong enough to shoulder indefinitely such a group of giants in debate as that formed by Mr. Lloyd George and his fellow exiles, Winston Churchill, Lord Birkenhead, Austen Chamberlain, Sir Robert Horne and Lord Balfour. Lord Birkenhead clearly indicated this position in a statement to the press at Leeds yesterday, when he declared it "inconceivable that Mr. Bonar Law will obtain an effective majority over all other parties in the House."

Mr. Chamberlain said the same on Saturday when he quoted as from "one of the shrewdest judges of electioneering" a statement that "no working majority could be secured and no stable government established except by co-operation of the Unionist Party with the Liberal allies with whom they were working up to the day of the Carlton Club meeting." A Diehard organ here today declares that rather than co-operate with "Mr. Lloyd George and his friends," the Conservatives would turn to the Independent Liberals, but Mr. Asquith has simultaneously met this proposal with a most definite refusal.

Speaking at Dulwich late last night, he characterized as "a famous fabrication" the statement that negotiations were afoot or even that a "nebulous prospect" existed of a combination between Mr. Bonar Law's forces and his own. Mr. Lloyd George is thus suspended in the air and he must stay there until the general elections are over. For the time being, party conflict obscures all other issues here so completely that even the Constantinople situation attracts little notice.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DECLARES FOR STRAITS FREEDOM

Circumstances May Cause Administration to Take Less
Academic View of Situation—Near East Problem

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The feeling among officials here conversant with foreign affairs is that the Turkish Nationalists have overreached themselves in their high-handed methods of ignoring agreements made with the Allies and making demands incompatible with pending arrangements and with the relations established among the parties to the conference to be held in Lausanne.

It has created a poor impression here and has alienated something of the sympathy that prevailed for the Turkish Nationalists in certain circles, especially among the military men. It does not look as if the Turks were disposed to play the game accord-

Former Kaiser's Memoirs Sell for 7 Cents a Copy

By The Associated Press

AMERICANS in Berlin today were buying former Kaiser William's memoirs, handsomely bound in cloth, for 7 cents a copy. The volume, which is making its first appearance in the book stores, is issued in a good quality of linen paper, with substantial covers.

KEMALISTS INTEND TO DISLODGE ALLIES

French Policy Regarded as Responsible for Constantinople
Crisis—Angora's Audacity

By CRAWFORD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 7.—In regard to the present situation in Constantinople, comfort cannot be taken from the reflection that the happenings there represent a purely domestic development. The policy of counsels of moderation to which French statesmanship at present is addicted has again failed and as a matter of fact the results of the first 24 hours of the Angora régime have served to outline the existence of a well-considered plan by which the Kemalists hope to dislodge the Allies from the Sultan's capital.

The Allies made their first mistake when they permitted Rafet Pasha to land at Constantinople on the pretense of passing through in order to take up his duties of Governor of Thrace. Once in the Golden City, Rafet Pasha remained there and disclosed his intention of getting round the Mudania convention by the process of treating Constantinople as a provincial city and incorporating it in the vilayet of Thrace. Permission to import a small body of Nationalist gendarmes then allowed him to establish himself, and today he exercises full administrative authority. The real objective was to overthrow the Sultan and to install the Angora Government at Constantinople, and the scheme has proved brilliantly successful.

This accomplished, the surrender of the local Turks to the strongest party naturally followed. With few exceptions all became Kemalists and the arrest of those exceptions was already commenced under the eyes of the allied representatives. The extension of Kemalist control proceeded with rapidity and method. The application of the customs duties according to the Angora tariff (which is tenfold those previously demanded) also the closing of the great transit of the straits of Constantinople to a standstill, while Angora's special system of justice, which presumably includes the suspension of the capitulations, judicial as well as financial has been introduced. Admittedly the Sultan has declined to abdicate, but Angora ignores his protests and considers him already dispossessed.

French Policy Responsible

These consequences of what must be regarded as French policy are sufficiently startling in themselves and considerably jeopardize international interests. They also convey a warning, that if ways and means are not found, a direct assault on the rights of a million or so of Christians in Constantinople will shortly follow, while an organized movement against the inter-allied cooperation is an inherent possibility of the situation. To this the Allies could only immediately reply by a naval bombardment of a city wherein the Turkish population is in the minority, and Turkish material interests are infinitesimal.

But that is not all. With staggering audacity, the Angora Government has requested the removal of allied occupation, the return of the railways to Turkish control and the limitation of the movements of foreign warships in Ottoman waters, which is greater than that recognized in 1914. The Turks wish to be notified of any proposed entry of warships, which must be by daylight only, to restrict night cruising and to prohibit the landing of personnel without their consent. They ask also that the Turkish flag be saluted.

To the latest Kemalist demands the allied authorities at Constantinople have given the only possible answer. Rafet Pasha has been informed that they are contrary to the Mudania Convention; as for that matter, they are contrary to the allied note of Sept. 23, which agrees to the restitution of

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BRITISH FORCES RETIRING FROM MOSUL; TURKS ENTER THE EVACUATED TERRITORY

Concurrent With Announcement of Withdrawal in Mesopotamia Comes News of Additional Classes
of Turks Called to the Colors

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 7. (By The Associated Press)—According to Turkish Nationalist headquarters, the British forces are retiring from Mosul, on the Tigris, in Northern Mesopotamia, and the Kemalists are entering the evacuated area.

Three additional classes of Turkish soldiers have been called to the colors.

Constantinople is in great apprehension about the Kemalists demands for the evacuation of the allied military and naval forces, the extension of the Nationalist régime here, the imposition of a compulsory customs duties, the condemnation of the Sultan and the indiscriminate arrest of prominent Turks of Constantinople.

Instructions Asked For

Meanwhile the allied commissioners have asked their governments for instructions with a view to the proclamation of martial law. They held an extraordinary council last night at which the recent series of threatening demands by the Nationalists was discussed at length and the adoption of a firmer attitude was favored.

There is reason to believe that the Kemalists will climb down off their high horses. The demands of the Kemalists, which the allied commissioners have refused to grant, and the new crisis which has arisen from this situation, was the subject of a conference held yesterday between the allied generals and Rafet Pasha, the new civil Governor of Constantinople. The Reuter's correspondent has learned.

Allied Generals Firm

The tone of this meeting was sharp and positive, in strong contrast to the previous meetings which were characterized by friendly and mutual consideration.

The allied generals informed Rafet Pasha in clear terms that they intend to retain military authority in Constantinople until it is decided to formally turn the area over to the Turks. Rafet then said he was anxious to agree with the Allies and work in unison with them but that he could not accept outside control in any form. He added that he would have to refer to the Angora Government for further instructions, and would again consult with the allied representatives today.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Harington, in command of British forces at Constantinople, told Rafet that he was apparently trying to usurp the authority of the allied generals. The Turkish leader then declared that Angora had asked for the removal of the allied troops and warships.

Rafet Controls All Services

Rafet has assumed control of all services for maintaining public order as well as the departments of public administration in Constantinople. He has been dismissing officials right and left and closing the customs. Reminding him of these things, Sir Charles told the Nationalist governor that apparently he had forgotten there was a Treaty of Mudros, signed Oct. 30, 1918, bringing an end to hostilities between the allied powers and Turkey. He reminded the governor of the city that this armistice treaty was not superseded by the Mudania convention.

Lieutenant-General Harington then declared that Constantinople would eventually be turned over to the Nationalists, and he thought that this might take place within a few weeks. Meanwhile the Allies will be responsible for the maintenance of public security, and they are not going to give up that responsibility, Sir Charles insisted. There could be no dual control, he said. His declarations were endorsed by Colonel Charpy and General Mombelli, the French and Italian military representatives here.

All Kemal Bay, editor of the Constantinople anti-Nationalist newspaper Sabah, has been arrested and condemned to capital punishment by the Turkish authorities here, the Allies have been informed. Late last night the allied representatives gave Rafet Pasha, the new civil governor of the city, 48 hours in which to release the editor.

Rafet replied he was unaware of the arrest, but would investigate. The Allied High Commissioners felt that if the arrest were allowed to stand it would be likely to lead to the imprisonment of hundreds of other residents of the city, Turks, Greeks, and Armenians, who enjoy the confidence and respect of the Allies.

Turks Seek Cover

The allied action with regard to All Kemal Bay had been preceded by appeals from hundreds of Turks to the British authorities here to accord them safe conduct so that they might join in the great exodus of Greeks and Armenians which has been in progress recently since panic set in over the possibility that the Nationalists were about to take control in Constantinople and send in their troops. The arrest and condemnation of All Kemal gave the signal for all the remaining prominent Turks to begin to seek cover.

The allied food control commission has arranged to meet the food famine which seems imminent, the shortage being brought about by the exorbitant customs duties, the hoarding of foodstuffs and the closing of the shops. Some of the city grocers have hidden away commodities which have risen 100 per cent in 24 hours.

The existing depression and unemployment, the wholesale dismantling of

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PANAMA FEELS UNITED STATES HAS TAKEN UNFAIR ADVANTAGE

"Less Liberty Under American Tutelage Than Under Colombian Tyranny," Gives Panamanians' View Generally

In a previous letter the Panama correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor mentioned some of the grievances of the people of that country against the American military authorities in the Canal Zone. In this letter, the conclusions in which are based upon a conscientious compilation of the views of leading Panamanians, outside strictly Government circles, he discloses a mental attitude toward the United States and its people generally which, whether justified or not, indicates the serious nature of mutual misunderstandings existing, the removal of which it would seem devolves upon both through a better knowledge of each other.

PANAMA, Oct. 21 (Special Correspondence).—That probably saddens most the hearts of Panamanians is the feeling that theirs is the only American nation which has never had even a taste of complete independence. Their country was established under the protection of both American diplomacy and military power and it always has been treated since as a minor ward by the United States Government.

After their secession from Colombia, Panamanians opened their arms wide to Americans; they received them as lovable, loving friends; they looked upon the United States as an example, as the personification of the highest democratic ideals, and upon individual Americans as liberators, and educators.

They accepted the Canal Treaty which the United States proffered, partly because they had, in fact, no alternative; and partly because they believed that its terms would be interpreted liberally. They then had no idea that the treaty would be construed—as it is now—as a way which means that they are selling an appreciable portion of their newly-acquired birthright for a "mess of pottage." They never doubted that the treaty at all times would be interpreted in the light of mutual interest, and not—as they claim it has been—solely according to American exigencies.

Never Expected What Happened

Much less did they think that Americans, whom they considered their best friends, would, almost from the beginning of their activities on the isthmus, assume airs of superiority, and—refer to Panamanians, in their own country, as "spigs" or in other terms of derision.

Even an old American resident of the isthmus stated quite frankly that, in his opinion, the most regrettable thing that has happened since the United States has assumed over Panamanian affairs has not taken the form of a benevolent guidance, and that the wise, disinterested counsel—the lessons in clean politics and efficient administrative methods—which would have benefited the people of Panama to their American neighbors, has been wholly absent.

He added that, on the contrary, the tutelage assumed by the United States has been merely negative and that, regrettably, some of the individual Americans having either official or semi-official relations with the Government of Panama have not always been clean in their dealings.

A former member of the Cabinet takes the view that one of the greatest obstacles to amicable relations on the isthmus is a lack of continuity in both the policies of the United States State Department and the Canal Administration. He states that those in the Panamanian Government constantly feel as if a sword of Damocles was suspended over their heads—with the ever-present threat that the United States unexpectedly may come with some new proposals—which are indeed commands—or with a veto of whatever the Government of Panama may be trying to do for the benefit of the country and the people.

Treaty an "Iron Document"

Aside from this intemperate, the Hay-Varela Treaty, upon which the United States Government bases all its claims, is considered by the thinking Panamanians as an iron-clad document imposed upon them at a time when they were willing to pay any price for their independence. They "grin and bear it" because they have to, but so long as relations between the two countries are based upon an agreement which one party to it—rightly or wrongly—considers unjust, they hardly can be friendly.

Fortunately, the personal relations between individual Americans residing on the isthmus and individual Panamanians have never before been as cordial as they are now. This is due largely to the beneficent influence of the Rotary Clubs of Panama City and Colon. Also, the present American minister, Dr. John J. South, has from the start made himself popular among Panamanians by his democratic ways and especially by staying at the Hotel Central in Panama itself, instead of availing himself of the Tivoli, the Canal Zone Hotel, while the Legation Building was being prepared for his occupancy.

But, in contrast with the greater cordiality of personal relations, there probably has been no time when official relations between the two countries have been as frigid, and when the people of Panama so disliked American official ways as at this moment.

Less Free Than Under Colombia

Under present conditions, Panamanians seem to think that they are, in various ways, less free even than they were under Colombian rule. The only difference some Panamanians will admit is that the methods of their American mentors are less crude than those of their former rulers. But public sentiment is now such that while a year ago the mere suggestion that Panama could ever become Colombian again would have been branded as high treason, today public opinion is decidedly friendly toward Colombia. In

deed, this year the Colombian national holiday was celebrated in Panama even more heartily than Bolivar Day, and one heard many expressions to the effect that, after all, next to Spain, Colombia is the "Mother Country."

More than that—in a recent public speech, a prominent Panamanian expressed the hope that Panama would some day be able to become a member of a great, unified Colombian confederacy.

What the Panama Government may think, and how the people of Panama may feel about the United States and Americans are largely matters of indifference to most newspaper readers—regrettable, but true.

Panama is, more than one realizes in the United States, the hub upon which a good deal of Latin-American thought rotates. Besides, the representatives of the several most important European publications, there is not a South American newspaper of consequence without its correspondent on the isthmus.

A Center for Propaganda

Legitimate news there, however, is scarce, and whenever the correspondents have nothing better to do, they play up news items which tend to show that the United States is in the wrong, or that the American policy is the cause of the rights of others whenever they conflict with American interests.

The American mentioned above, at the close of an interview, added: "Especially because Panama is small, weak and, perhaps, as yet insufficiently experienced in self-government, that nation deserves appreciation of her efforts, and, above all else, our forbearance and our good will."

There are many other grievances cherished toward Americans by the Panamanians, most of them trivial and hardly worthy of serious consideration. However, as an indication of the policies of the Canal Administration, and as showing the mental attitude of the commercial classes on the isthmus, it seems well to mention here the competition with legitimate local trade fostered by various Canal Zone institutions.

There is, for instance, the Hotel Tivoli, in Ancon, operated by the Panama Railroad, nominally a stock company, though all its stock is owned outright by the United States War Department. During the construction period this hotel was necessary, but since the completion of the canal, the number of Washington officials coming to the isthmus is so small that it has been losing money every year. To decrease its deficit, the management, which is a part of the Canal Administration, is soliciting business in competition with the legitimate hotel trade of Panama City.

An Unfair Competition

If this competition was carried forth on equal terms with private enterprise, Panamanians could not criticize it as sharply as they do, but the Tivoli pays neither rent, nor bills for lights, telephones or taxes as regular hotels have to, nor does it pay any customs duty on imports. Not even interest on the investment is charged against it. Moreover, it has a runner, traveling on passes, who solicits trade on trains between Colon and Panama City, while the runners for the hotels of Panama City have to pay full fare (\$4.80 for the round trip), and are not even allowed to enter the Panama Railroad station without a ticket.

A similar grievance often is expressed against the Canal Zone restaurants, primarily established to supply cheap food to canal employees, but now under private management, though enjoying substantially the same privileges as the Tivoli Hotel. They can thereby, and they actually do make competition ruinous for Panamanian restaurants. Indeed, in Colon, they already have forced the closing of at least one eating place.

The club and the Young Men's Christian Association houses, operated by the Canal Administration and the military, respectively, which primarily were established for the exclusive convenience of canal employees and soldiers, now are open to the general public, and enjoying privileges similar to those of the Tivoli, they easily can undersell private places on the articles of trade they carry in stock.

Now Lets Furnished Houses

Quite recently the Canal Administration, having on its hands many houses which had become vacant because of a reduction in the canal forces, offered apartments for rent in two and four-family houses to non-employees. The officials have gone so far as to enter the "furnished house" business, renting rooms to bachelors at much lower rents than those possible to obtain in Panama territory.

Thus far, this renting has been limited to persons connected with the cable offices, employees of shipping firms, attachés of foreign consulates, representatives of firms doing regular business with the Canal Administration, and visitors with friends in high positions on the isthmus; but inasmuch as these constitute three-fourths or more of all the whites in the city of Colon, for instance, Uncle Sam as a lodging-house keeper already has put out of business many who had earned a livelihood by renting rooms.

Still another grievance of Panama, along economic lines, concerns some of the duty-free importations into the Canal Zone. The treaty gives the United States the right of free importation into the Zone of anything needed for the construction, maintenance, operation, and protection of the canal and its employees.

Feel Concession Could Be Made

Panama business men feel that silks, embroideries, photograph supplies, candy, and many other articles are certainly not necessities, but dutiable luxuries. This the Canal Administration refuses to admit.

The aggregate economic importance of all this is negligible, and both Panamanians friendly to the United States and open-minded Americans feel that the United States could very well afford to make an appreciable

PRESIDENT TO PUT SHIPS' RUM PUZZLE UP TO CONGRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

tion is to clear the legislative decks of some of the debris left over from last summer. The House Appropriations Committee plans to meet Nov. 10 or thereabouts to begin its tremendous task of whitening Administration estimates for the Government's running expenses.

AMERICANS TO AID BRAZIL WITH NAVY

Arrangements Made for Mission to Leave Early in December

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The terms of the American naval mission, soon to go to Brazil to assist in the reorganization of the Brazilian Navy, were fixed by an agreement signed yesterday by Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and Augusto Cochrane de Azevedo, Ambassador from Brazil.

The agreement is that the mission, which will be headed by Rear Admiral Carl T. Vogelsang, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, shall remain in the South American country for four years. Provision is made, however, that its services may be either extended or terminated on due notice and under certain circumstances. In addition, this Government will be permitted to substitute other officers, if necessary, for any of those composing the present mission.

Sixteen officers and nineteen petty officers of the American navy will compose the mission, whose personnel has not yet been selected entirely. It was announced at the Navy Department, however, that it will be ready to sail for Rio de Janeiro from New York on Dec. 1.

The mission will co-operate in the reorganization of practically all branches of the Brazilian Navy; and will include experts in construction, yards and docks, naval training, gun firing, submarine and torpedo work, mine planting, and other branches.

Admiral Vogelsang, who will be adviser to the chief of staff of the Brazilian Navy, will take the rank of vice-admiral, the highest active rank in the Brazilian Navy. The other members of the mission will retain the ranks and titles they bear in the service here.

The mission will assume all expenses of the mission, including transportation and the moving of their household effects, from the time the various officers are assigned to the mission leave their present posts of duty. After they have been in the South American country for two years, members of the mission will be allowed to "month" leave, which they may take in the United States or wherever else they choose, with full pay and with transportation expenses both ways.

METAL TRADE BRISK IN COLUMBIA COUNTY

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 7.—Metals and metal products turned out by industries in Columbia County, Pennsylvania, last year had a value of \$36,500, slightly more than half of the total value of all products of industrial plants in the county. Total industrial production in the county amounted to \$32,199,700. James F. Woodward, secretary of International Affairs, announced today in making public the result of a survey by the Department's Bureau of Statistics and Information.

The Berwick and Bloomsburg plants were responsible for the greater part of the production, those in Berwick turning out \$14,218,900 worth and those in Bloomsburg \$10,060,700 worth. There were 119 industries in the entire county, employing 6288 persons, who received combined wages of \$7,339,700. The capital invested in Columbia County's industries was \$15,665,900.

Textile products ranked second in value with a total of \$6,954,100. Products of mines and quarries were third with a total value of \$4,390,500 of which \$4,345,500 represented anthracite coal. Leather and rubber goods were valued at \$1,639,700.

TOURIST TRAFFIC PAID CANADA \$100,000,000

TORONTO, Nov. 2 (Special Correspondence).—That Canada will be the summer playground of the continent, was the statement made by F. G. Forster, the official lecturer for the Canadian National Park Branch of the Department of the Interior, to the Young Men's Club of the Board of Trade last night.

A revenue from tourist traffic gained in the past year was estimated by the speaker to amount to \$100,000,000. Thousands of tourists were attracted annually from the United States by the grandeur of the Rocky Mountains or the hunting facilities of Quebec and New Brunswick. The Canadian national parks have areas totaling 10,000 square miles, which constitute the greatest national park reserves in the world, and one of their main functions was the preservation of Canadian wild life.

LIQUOR SHIP IS RELEASED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Release of the British schooner Buena, seized Sept. 14 with liquor aboard outside the three-mile limit, was authorized today by the Treasury. A review of the facts by the State Department is understood to have failed to develop any evidence that the vessel was using its small boats for bringing liquor within American territorial waters.

GENERAL VILLA NOT CAPTURED

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 7 (By The Associated Press).—The Mexican War Office yesterday denied the published report that Francisco Villa, the former bandit leader, had been captured by a number of his own men at his ranch at Canutillo, in the State of Durango. The story is believed to have originated with enemies of the Government.

BRAZILIAN CABINET CHOSEN

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 7.—It was semi-officially announced that President-elect Bernardes, who will be inaugurated on Nov. 15, has selected his Cabinet, which will include Felix Pacheco, Foreign Affairs; Gen. Setembrino de Carvalho, War; Admiral Alexandrino de Gusmão, Navy; and Sampaio Vidal, Finance.

HEAVY BALLOTING IN ALL DISTRICTS

(Continued from Page 1)

administration of justice have rallied in sufficient numbers to the standard of Thomas C. O'Brien.

Democratic Opportunities

Two congressional contests are being watched with special interest—those in the Tenth and Sixteenth Congressional Districts, where the Democrats have an excellent chance of winning back the congressional seats lost in the Republican landslide in 1918.

The candidacies of several women for the State House of Representatives draws considerable attention, particularly in view of the fact that the first woman has yet to be elected to the Massachusetts Legislature. In this connection the candidacies of M. Sylvia Donaldson of Brockton and Susan W. Fitzgerald of Boston are being watched, particularly because their prospects of election are best.

The 11 other women candidates are seeking election in districts where the opposite party to theirs is predominant.

Interest in the retenda centers in the vote on censorship of motion pictures, the state prohibition enforcement code, and the law requiring that district attorneys shall be members of the bar. In Boston the issue of equal pay for equal work for school teachers irrespective of sex draws wide attention.

Late Closing of Polls

Delays Election Reports

The counting of the ballots in today's election will not begin in a number of Massachusetts cities until 8 o'clock tonight. Under the law the polls must close not later than 8. New Bedford leads the cities in the matter of early closing with the limit set at 2 p. m. In the towns the election officials are empowered to close the polls at any hour if they are satisfied that all voters have had an opportunity to cast their ballots.

In Rhode Island the polls close at 7 p. m. in the cities and 3 p. m. in most of the towns, although one town has open until 8 p. m. In New Hampshire the polls close at 6 p. m. in the cities and at the discretion of the election officials in the towns. Vermont has two closing hours in both cities and towns; voting for members of the Legislature ceases at 3 p. m. and for the State ticket, U. S. Senator and Representatives at 5 p. m.

Watch Kept for Repeaters

Information received by state officials that attempts would be made to have "repeaters" vote in the names of persons known to be absent from Boston resulted in the sending out of details of state police with men from the city police force. Special details of the state police are on duty in some districts where complaints have been made in previous elections and primaries, but up to noon there were no reports of arrests for attempted election law violations.

Ample Supply of Ballots

Information has been received at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts acknowledging the receipt of ballots for today's elections by officials of every voting precinct in the State, guaranteeing against any chance of a shortage of ballots. Some supplementary lists of registered voters have been received late by the Secretary of State and the pamphlet "Official Information to Voters" has been rushed to these voters.

ONTARIO PREMIER UPHOLDS DRY LAW

E. C. Drury Declares Crime Has Lessened

TORONTO, Oct. 20 (Special Correspondence).—E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario, before the Methodist General Conference recently, referred to prohibition and the various changes in the liquor laws which led up to the present state of affairs. "Today we have total prohibition," he remarked. "And what are we to do with it? We must maintain it in such a fashion that there can be no doubt of its retention. For years there will be attempts made to discredit the movement and to turn the steps of progress backward. If we stand firmly I am not afraid of the result."

The Premier recalled that at various times nearly every crime has been charged against prohibition. It had been blamed for the spread of drugs, but he pointed out that the greatest use of drugs in Canada is in one of the provinces which is still "wet." It had been said social evils had become worse, but he declared they had lessened. The charge that more liquor was being consumed than ever before

he said was a falsehood. As to the actual condition, he found crime, violence, neglect of children, and cruelty to animals on the decrease, and practically the only phase of crime which has shown any advance is that connected with the breaches of the Temperance Act. Prohibition had been merely the application of the spirit of the people in their call for Christianity in the life of the community.

Other direct applications were to be found in the greater care which is being given to children, and in the change which has come about in the public attitude towards those confined in prisons and asylums. There is the Workmen's Compensation Board, and the Mothers' Allowance Act, also the Desertion of Families Act which tends to prevent a drift towards state Socialism; the bulk of these changes Mr. Drury recalled were the results of provisional legislation, but they had not come before the people were ready for them and they had been the result of demands of society for Christian reforms.

PROTESTS BY LABOR ON SCHOOL DEBATES

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 3 (Special Correspondence).—The success of the son of a labor leader in winning a school debate on the railroad strike has stirred the Federation of Labor here to protest against such debates in the school. This boy is reported to have proved in his debate that the railroad strike was "untimely, unjust, and unnecessary," but when he went home his father disagreed with him and supplied him with data to prove that such was not the case. The father then, backed by the president of the federation, and other groups, filed a protest with the school board.

School officials insisted that there was no desire to pass judgments on labor disputes, but merely to develop the ability of the young along lines of research and oratory. One labor leader, dissenting from the rest, said that the father should have been pleased at his son's success, even if the boy did prove the case against him.

MISSIONARIES HELD BY CHINESE BANDITS

PEKING, Nov. 7 (By The Associated Press).—Eight foreigners, five of them missionaries, are in the hands of bandits in the Province of Honan.

The latest abductions include Mrs. Soderstrom and her daughter, who were captured at Shang Tsai Hsien, according to a correspondent writing at Kaileng, under date of Nov. 1. They are members of the China Inland Mission. From the Augustana Synod, two missionaries, Mr. Fosberg and Mr. Lundell, were seized on Oct. 1.

There are frequent communications from the captive families. The prisoners write that they are well treated, even given the opportunity to preach the gospel to their captors.

GASOLINE CHEAPER IN TEXAS
DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 2.—The price of gasoline at filling stations has been reduced from 21 cents to 19 cents a gallon, while the price to service stations has been cut to 16 cents a gallon. The reductions were announced simultaneously by all the larger companies operating in Dallas. The cut, however, is declared due to nothing more than the seasonal decline in travel.

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JAMAICA TO GET FROM ENGLAND A NEW POLITICAL CONSTITUTION

Governor, Now in London, May Bring Document With Him When He Returns Home in November

MONTEGO BAY, Jamaica, B. W. I., Oct. 9 (Special Correspondence).—As a direct outcome of the recent visit of Maj. E. F. L. Wood, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Jamaica is to have a new political constitution—perhaps before the end of 1922, as the governor is now in England, and probably will be the bearer of the new order of things on his return to Jamaica in November.

For several years, there has been evident a strong desire for a change in the existing form of government, and that desire has grown stronger of late. Jamaica, said to be the oldest possession of Great Britain, prior to 1865 had for more than 200 years enjoyed a constitution just like that of England today, but in that troubled year, it was ceded by a group of panic-stricken men, this resulting in the establishment of Crown Government, pure and simple, under which the country remained for nearly 20 years.

It was an unutterable abomination. The people had no say in the management of their affairs, no representation to go with taxation.

However, as the result of a widespread and persistent agitation—an upheaval that aroused the powers then at Downing Street—a new constitution, restoring elective authority and granting a modicum of representation with taxation, was sent out to the colony in May, 1884, by Sir Henry W. Norman, the new governor.

This constitution gave the people the right to elect nine members to represent them in the Legislative Council, that is to say, one member for each of the four large parishes, while one member stood for two of the remaining 10 smaller parishes, the island being divided into 14 of these parishes in all. Of course, this

was not very satisfactory, but it certainly was a step in advance that pointed the way to something more ambitious in the aim and aspirations of the people.

So the cry went forth several years later for extended representation, and eventually, after well-directed constitutional efforts, a new Order in Council was made in October, 1895, whereby each parish now sends its own member to the Legislature, and although these are in a permanent minority, where nine of them vote solidly on any financial matter, it decides it, unless the governor, who also is president of the Council, declares the matter one of "paramount importance," when the official vote is taken.

But the governor has to justify his action. This, briefly, is the system of government obtaining in Jamaica at the present juncture, after this lapse of more than half a century. But these are essentially democratic times, when the voice of the democracy is a power in itself that not alone compels proper consideration, but also influences public thought and opinion in a righteous cause, such as the latest move for constitutional reform in Jamaica.

In the proposal for reform, it is not meant to increase the number of elected members in the Legislative Council, but to grant them more substantial power by placing them in a permanent majority, giving the governor a reserve power, to be used only in extreme urgency and not otherwise.

The establishment of an executive committee, containing four elected members, also is proposed. There are elected members in the Privy Council, but there are four members nominated by the governor, subject to the approval of the King.

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RHODE ISLAND LAW
TO CLOSE SALOONSEarly Passing of "Near Beer"
Places Predicted by Police
Under State's Dry Code

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 7 (Special)—"It means the end of the open saloon," Peter F. Gilmartin, superintendent of the Providence Police Department, asserted yesterday when informed that the Rhode Island Supreme Court had upheld the prohibition enforcement act. His reference to the open saloon was to nearly 600 "near-beer" saloons, which have sprung up since prohibition and, until now, with no clarified law to reach them. He added: "With these closed, we can make Providence dry and keep it dry."

The decision of the court, written by Chief Justice Sweetland and concurred in unanimously by the other judges, is said to be of more general significance than any decision by it in recent years. The first improvement to be looked for is the removal of the congestion court dockets by eliminating the prop on which 700 cases, involving violations of the state law, rest. With these appeals shown to be fruitless, Mr. Gilmartin and other police executives say the real remedy against violations will have been found.

While the appeals were pending, it was impossible for the police to obtain second convictions as in case of convictions for first, second, third and fourth times liquor dealers have continued appeals with the result that cases could not be disposed of and no certification of first conviction even could be made.

First Conviction Impossible

The first conviction carries a fine and the second a fine and jail sentence, which the Providence police say will be the effective means of dealing with the "near-beer" saloon proprietor as a lawbreaker. In some instances in this city, saloon men have been arrested four times without any conviction yet being obtained.

Since the passage of the law, the Providence Police Department has worked under the presumption that the law was sound. Similar attitude was taken by the Newport Police Department. In three other cities and many of the towns, whatever enforcement there has been has been perfunctory on the assumption that the law would be found to be invalid. These police organizations reflected the opinions held by their legal counselors. These opinions assumed, in effect, that the State made no provision for the manufacture and sale of "near-beer" in conformity with the federal statutes because the amendment covering this passed the Senate but not the House, the entire law was invalidated.

The matter came before the Supreme Court on motions to dismiss in seven cases and delay in bringing it before the court for determination was due to refusal of Governor San Souci to request the court's action when it was pointed out that the Senate "near-beer" amendment had been "lost" by a messenger.

Ineffective Toward Action Taken

The court holds that because the legislative records do not show that the House acted on this amendment, does not impair the bill on which the House did act and the Senate passed as amended. The court opinion holds that the state law should "not be stricken down because such provisions appear to be more drastic than those of the Volstead Act."

The court, after review of the case, says "...there is no conflict between the state and the national acts, but there is the manifest intention on the part of the General Assembly to make provisions of the State Enforcement Act conform to those of the Federal Act." Continuing the opinion states: "There is no room for doubt that the act as it is enrolled was passed in concurrence by both houses of the General Assembly."

During the present political campaign the charge has been made that the Senate amendment was "lost" at the instance of the Republican political leaders. James H. Doolley, present Republican nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, was the reading clerk by whom the bill was transmitted by the Senate to the House.

CHILDREN DISPLAY
INTEREST IN MAIZE
GROWING CONTEST

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Sept. 11 (Special Correspondence)—The country branches of the Agricultural Bureau have been making every effort to disseminate among the people some knowledge of agricultural chemistry, that they may obtain the best results from their land.

When the Agricultural Committee, of which Sir Joseph Carruthers is chairman, visited Candelero, a district on the south coast of the state, advice was sought concerning the best course to be adopted. Sir Joseph replied, "Interest the children." To the question "How?" he said, "I will give a prize for a children's maize-growing competition, and see how that works."

The experiment was made at Bimbaya, and the results have now come to hand. There were many competitors for the three prizes offered. The first prize, £4, went to W. R. White, the variety "Yellow Dent," yield at the rate of 106 bushels 26 pounds to the acre. The soil was treated with 94 pounds of lime to the acre and 22 pounds of bone dust. The crop reached a height of 15 feet.

The second prize, £2, was won by J. R. White, "Boon County" variety, yield 86 bushels to the acre. The third prize, £1, was won by Doris Alcock with the "Hickory King" variety.

In addition to the prizes mentioned, a gold medal was donated by E. T. Boller. These prizes were supplemented by local subscriptions. The success of this contest has led the district people to arrange for a continuance of these competitions.

UNIQUE SHRUBS NATIVE TO KOREA
SET IN ARBORETUM ROCK GARDEN

Distinctive Evergreens Never Before Grown in United States Will Be Acclimatized If Practicable

Some very important planting is now under way in the famous rock garden at the Arnold Arboretum, in Jamaica Plain. This rock garden is probably the only one of the kind in the country, and perhaps in the world, as it contains only shrubs instead of Alpine perennials as are found in most rock gardens. The garden is covered with a pergola, which breaks the sunlight and helps to afford ideal conditions for the shrubby plants, which grow in and out among the stones.

Among the rare plants now being set out are several evergreens of peculiar interest, as trees of these species have never been grown in this country. Specimens now being set out are very small, of course, and have been raised from seed, much of the seed having been brought back by

which garden makers have long been seeking.

The smallest shrub of the whole collection bears the mouth filling name of Muehlenbergiana, which was given it in honor of a German botanist. It is a very small plant which fairly hugs the ground, seldom growing more than four or five inches tall. The flowers are in keeping with the character of the plant itself, being so very tiny that the eye can hardly see them. Although so very small this plant is a true shrub, and has its native home in New Zealand.

Near by is a shrub from the far North, known as Labrador tea, a name given it from the fact that a beverage is sometimes brewed from the leaves. Its name is Ladum groenlandicum.

There are many curious plants in the collection, among them a white fruited Partridge Berry. Several of



Rock Garden at Arnold Arboretum

Much Important Planting Is Being Done There Now, and Many Novel Additions Will Be Made to the Present Collection. A Dwarf Box, Which Stands Well the Intense Cold of a New England Winter, Is One Feature

Ernest H. Wilson, the Arboretum's plant scout, when he came back from Korea several years ago. One of the trees is Thuya coreana, a species which is very common in Korea as a ground cover under larger trees, but an entirely new species in America. Abies coreana is a fir, also from Korea. Seedlings are also being planted in this rock garden of Picea jezoensis, which is exceedingly rare in this country, although another tree is sometimes being sold under the same name.

Home gardeners will be especially interested in a dwarf box which has been grown from seeds and which is now being set out in the rockery. This box, which is called botanically Box microphylla coreana, also comes from Korea, as its name indicates, and has great possibilities, being able to stand a temperature of 20 degrees below zero. As is well known, the common box cannot endure the climate of the northern states, and this Korean box may prove to be just the substitute

the shrubs in the collection, like Daphne Cneorum, have sweet-scented blossoms. A few kinds, like a native Ledum, possess leaves which are very fragrant.

While most of the little shrubs in this unique rock garden are unknown to the average visitor, a few kinds are quickly recognized, among them the Trailing Arbutus or Mayflower. Although this plant is considered to be very hard to grow in cultivation, it thrives well here. The plants were started from seeds by W. H. Judd, the Arnold Arboretum propagator.

Besides being unique in its contents, this rock garden is unusual in the way it is constructed. As a matter of fact there are two gardens or beds side by side. Each is 50 feet long, but only 6 feet wide. A concrete border elevated about a foot above the level of the garden surrounds the beds, while the pergola above adds to the general effect. The garden was designed by Prof. C. S. Sargent, the director of the Arboretum, and is located on the propagating grounds, close by the greenhouses.

CANADA MAY SUSPEND
ITS COASTWISE LAWS

OTTAWA, Nov. 7.—Charles Stewart, Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce, refused last night to confirm or deny the reports that Canadian coastwise laws will be suspended tomorrow for the remainder of the navigation season on the Great Lakes. It was understood unofficially, however, that the Government decided on such action at a Cabinet Council meeting on Saturday.

Suspension of the coastwise laws would have the effect of permitting American vessels to engage in commerce between Canadian points on the Great Lakes.

NEW \$6,000,000 BUSINESS BLOCK

A \$6,000,000 commercial office structure, to be known as the Insurance Exchange Building, will replace the block—bounded by Milk, Broad, Central and India streets, Boston. The Insurance Building Corporation, formed by Albert O. Hagar, president of the City Central Corporation, has purchased for cash the 28,000 square feet of land, and 60 per cent of the prospective office space is already under lease, according to the promoters. S. W. Straus & Co. has financed a \$3,000,000 bond issue for the enterprise.

COMMUNIST REPRIEVE DENIED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—George Sutherland, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, today denied the application of William Gross Lloyd and 17 other members of the Communist Labor Party for a writ of error, which would bring to the Supreme Court for review their conviction in Illinois on the charge of conspiracy to violate the state sedition law of 1917.

BOSTON STEVEDORES
AND LONGSHOREMEN
WILL CONFER AGAIN

Transatlantic steamship representatives and deep-water stevedores are to meet delegates of the longshoremen's unions of Boston, East Boston, and Charlestown at a conference at the Chamber of Commerce, tomorrow, in what is expected to be a final discussion of the differences between the men and the employers. Several meetings have been held of late, both sides, however, maintaining complete silence respecting progress made toward an agreement. The issue is in respect to the working agreement for the ensuing year, the old one having expired Oct. 1.

While the parties interested refuse to divulge the slightest information regarding the present status of the situation, it is understood from a highly authoritative source that the union party have waived their demands for an increase in wages and that they are receptive of a change in the union regulations providing for initiation fees into their organization.

Both of these points have been flatly refused by the steamship interests, who threatened a break in relations with the union and the declaration of an open shop, if the men insisted upon them.

The main point still in controversy is understood to be the question of pay for working meal hours. The men demand double the previous rate of \$1 an hour. It is expected that this question will be decided at tomorrow's conference, however, and the situation as a whole now looks brighter for an amicable settlement than it has at any time since the difficulties arose.

REVISED ZONE LAW
PASSED IN NEWTONPrompt Veto by Mayor Expected
—Ordinance Similar to That
Rejected Months Ago

Newton (Mass.) again passed a zoning ordinance last night, by a vote of 12 to 7, in the Board of Aldermen; and although it is expected that Mayor Edwin O. Childs will veto the measure, he had not done so up to an early hour this afternoon. He still has two days in which to do so, however, if he wishes. Cambridge will consider its zoning law at a final hearing tomorrow.

Attempts to enact zoning legislation in Newton have been in progress for some time, and numerous ordinances have been passed, only to meet defeat at the hands of the Mayor or the council of the aldermen. The contest has been a hard fought one from start to finish, those opposed to the proposal branding it class legislation of the highest injustice, while those favoring it maintain it is the only means by which Newton can remain a city of homes.

The measure passed last night would restrict the construction of buildings in various parts of the city, making districts of dwellings, of commerce and of industry. The ordinance is similar to that passed several months ago, which was vetoed by the Mayor.

The charge that the present ordinance is unconstitutional was made frequently at last night's session of the board of aldermen. Thomas W. White, state superintendent of administration, declared that both the legal advice he could obtain and the opinion of George Phipps of the committee on zoning pointed to this conclusion. "It is a proposition that started in Germany and should have ended there," he asserted. Later, however, Mr. Phipps denied he had stated the measure was unconstitutional.

A final hearing to consider the zoning ordinance proposed by the Cambridge Planning Board will be held before the Cambridge City Council at City Hall tomorrow afternoon. This is the meeting demanded by law at which citizens may state their views for or against the ordinance.

TEXAS SOON TO BEGIN
REFORESTATION WORK

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 3 (Special Correspondence)—E. O. Seick, state forester, has indorsed the program for reforestation and for conservation of standing timber in Texas outlined by a committee from the membership of the State Forestry Association.

The committee favors purchase of not less than 100,000 acres of outcrop timber lands in East Texas, upon which to initiate state-wide reforestation work under direction of the forestry department.

It proposes also to employ forestry agents to work in the various sections of the state under direction of the state forester, to advise citizens concerning the best kinds of trees to plant in the different localities and to educate people in the proper methods of planting and culture of trees, to the end that the planting of more, and better care for those already growing may be encouraged.

SOUTHAMPTON LIKELY
TO GET FORD PLANTS

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., Sept. 29 (Special Correspondence)—The Ford Motor Car Company has entered into negotiations with the Southampton Town Council for a site to which the business of the company would be transferred from Trafford Park, Manchester, but so far no decision has been reached.

The chief reason for making the proposed change would appear to be Southampton's growing importance as a commercial port and its easy access to all the principal European markets. The company plans to distribute cars more cheaply from Southampton than from Manchester.

If these new plans materialize, it will be a great loss to Manchester, as the Ford works at Trafford Park has an output of 100 cars each working day and employs nearly 4000 men. The move would not, however, take place until the expiration of the Manchester lease, in about six or seven years.

PENAL REFORM LAW MENACED
LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 4 (Special Correspondence)—Representatives of the various state associations interested in prison work will meet here soon to organize a repeal of the indeterminate sentence law, placed on the Nebraska statute books in 1911. Both the major political party platforms contain a pledge for repeal of the law, believed, however, to be done solely for the purpose of catching votes, and either party included it because of a belief that the other would profit if it were omitted.

STATE DRY CODE PROPOSED

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The passage of a state dry law enforcement code, to harmonize the efforts of state and federal officials, will be attempted when the Tennessee Legislature meets for its next session, according to Dr. Parker Shields, superintendent of the state Anti-Saloon League. The need for such legislation has been evident for some time, and it will be the endeavor of the Anti-Saloon League to see that it conform, when placed on the statute books, to the national Volstead Act, thus eliminating the possibility of a "twilight" which might encourage law violation.

Pueblos Demand Fair Play
to Preserve Racial Entity
Delegates of Good Indians Unite in Protest Against Bill
to Make Them "Dependents"

SANTA FE, N. M., Nov. 7.—United in action for the first time since they drove out the Spaniards in 1680, nearly 100 delegates, including eight governors, representing the 8000 Pueblo Indians in New Mexico, assembled at the Pueblo of Santo Domingo Sunday, adopted a memorial to the American people "for fair play and justice and the preservation of our Pueblo life."

The appeal is the result of the passage by the United States Senate of the bill known as the Bureau Indian Bill, which purports to effect a final settlement of the century-old controversy between the Pueblos and their

BOSTON FURNISHES MODEL
FOR AMERICANIZATION WORKChamber of Commerce Committee Promoting Effective
Training for Citizenship

Processes for assimilating the foreign-born into American society, worked out by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, are credited not only with having contributed materially toward the establishment in Boston of a common citizenship and a higher regard for the rights and responsibilities of that citizenship, but also with furnishing methods which already have been used as a model for similar work in other communities and which undoubtedly will be utilized in one form or another as long as the need for Americanization continues.

Three Lines of Work

The aim of the Boston organization is to induce every one over 10 years of age who cannot speak, read or write English to learn to do so, to start desirable aliens on the road to citizenship and to help them to become good citizens. The working out of this plan holds to three main points: through immigrant leaders; on a community or neighborhood basis; in co-operation with other organizations, large and small; lending to the smaller the prestige and power of recognized leadership.

Maintaining the policy that more valuable results can be obtained by concentrating on a few activities than by spreading its energy over a wide field, it intensifies its efforts in English and citizenship classes in English and citizenship conducted by the Boston public schools. Its work has proved so effective that approximately

1000 new pupils were enrolled in such classes last year, necessitating the opening of three new evening schools. Scarcity of books in branch public libraries, especially in congested sections of the city, has been overcome to a considerable degree through a \$100,000 book fund obtained after a campaign conducted by the chamber.

Valuable Means of Development

As a similar fund will be available this year, the chamber is hopeful that with continued public recognition of the high place which the library ought to occupy in developing sound citizenship, adequate means for this purpose will be available.

Vivid and novel is the chamber's method of teaching citizenship to children. This is by means of storytelling in the public schools. This, the Americanization committee of the chamber believes, is one of the most useful of its activities, presenting a perspective of history and the principles for free government in a way that is calculated to have a vast official effect on those who are later to assume the responsibilities of citizenship.

The committee has in preparation literature in various languages setting forth some of the accepted ideals of free government and its relation to the normal life of the free citizen. Francis W. Tully, a Boston business man, is chairman of the Americanization committee.

MEXICO IMPROVING
SCHOOL FACILITIESMaking Every Effort to Teach Its
People to Read and Write,
Texas Educator Finds

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 2 (Special Correspondence)—Mexico richly deserves praise for her efforts to advance the cause of education. Dr. A. C. Ellis, professor of the philosophy of education of the University of Texas, declared on his return from that country, where he spent several months in the study of school conditions. Professor Ellis also made careful investigation of the school system in the federal districts about Mexico City.

The general purpose of groups and individuals interested in the educational welfare of Mexico is to teach the Mexican masses to read and write, and to further the cause of obtaining their independence from those aristocratic leaders to which the Government of President Obregon is constantly hostile, according to Professor Ellis. The national administration seems to be striving seriously to raise the intellectual level of the Mexican people, and has appropriated lately 49,000,000 pesos, equivalent to \$24,500,000 in United States currency, for promoting rural education.

In some states, owners of large estates, known as haciendas, have been required to establish schools on their respective properties, and troops are sent to enforce the demand if such action is not taken. The success of state efforts depends almost entirely upon the strength and influence of the respective state governments. Several states are increasing constantly their educational facilities, with the co-operation of the National Government, while others are doing little or practically nothing.

Schools in Mexico City are very good on the whole, although the buildings are dilapidated structures, and there is a notable lack of modern school equipment, Dr. Ellis reports.

PIONEER TRADESMEN TO DINE

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—The pioneer business houses of Chicago—not a few of which have been established for a half-century—will be represented at a dinner soon to be held under the auspices of the Chicago Association of Commerce. As Chicago was not incorporated a city until March 4, 1837, commercial enterprises with 50 years of successful mercantile dealing behind them are comparatively rare, yet there is quite a number whose activities have been inseparably linked with the advance of the midwestern metropolis from a trail village to a great industrial center.

STATE DRY CODE PROPOSED

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The passage of a state dry law enforcement code, to harmonize the efforts of state and federal officials, will be attempted when the Tennessee Legislature meets for its next session, according to Dr. Parker Shields, superintendent of the state Anti-Saloon League. The need for such legislation has been evident for some time, and it will be the endeavor of the Anti-Saloon League to see that it conform, when placed on the statute books, to the national Volstead Act, thus eliminating the possibility of a "twilight" which might encourage law violation.

SOVIET SPY SENTENCED
TO AMERICAN PRISON

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Joseph Kowalski, alleged radical and secret agent of the Soviet spy system "Cheka," yesterday was convicted by a jury on charges of gaining false entry to this country, after he had been deported in March, 1921.

On the jury's recommendation of clemency, Federal Judge Mack sentenced Kowalski to a year and a day in Atlanta penitentiary.

Kowalski's standing in the councils of the Soviet was revealed by Emmett Kilpatrick, an American soldier who had been a prisoner of war in Russia. Kowalski, he testified, was his judge and jailer.

WAGES ARE INCREASED
FOR 10,000 WORKERS

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 7.—An increase in the wages of approximately 10,000 employees of the Procter & Gamble Company, soap manufacturers, in the four plants in the United States, was announced here yesterday following a meeting between A. K. Schoepf, general superintendent of the company and the employees' conference committee. The increase will amount to over \$250,000.

In addition to raising their wages, the award will also increase the profit-sharing dividends of those who are profit-sharers and dividends on common stock held by employees. This is the first general increase in wages announced by any large Cincinnati industry since 1919.

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HEARING ORDERED
ON SCHOOL BOOKS

Charge of Anti-American Sentiment to Be Threshed Out

A public hearing on the advisability of keeping certain books in the public schools has been set for Nov. 15 at the headquarters of the Boston School Committee on Mason Street, beginning at 4:30 p. m. This action was taken at a meeting of the committee last evening and followed the decision to remove from the authorized list Burke's Speech on Conciliation, 1919 edition, by C. H. Ward, which was objected to as being anti-American in sentiment. The two books now under consideration are Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart's "School History of the United States" and D. S. Muessey's "American History," charged with containing British propaganda or being otherwise unsuitable for school use.

Thomas J. Barry was appointed to the mastership of the Rice School on Dartmouth Street to succeed Lincoln J. Owen. Mr. Barry has been in the Boston service since 1905. An innovation was made by the committee in authorizing the organization of a class of children at the Long Island Hospital. It will be attached to the Eliot District.

To provide for overflow pupils from the school at Oak Square, the committee approved payment of \$87 a month to the Rev. James J. Murphy for the use of his clubhouse at 575 Washington Street, Brighton. This action was taken following the condemnation by the board of health of two stores that had been fitted up for school purposes.

SCHOLARSHIP TROPHY
TO DELTA TAU DELTA

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 6.—It was announced recently in Johnson Chapel by Alexander Melkijohn, president of Amherst College, that the Treadway Interfraternity scholarship trophy had been awarded for the academic year 1921-22 to the Delta Tau Delta fraternity, with an average of 75.44 per cent.

The trophy was given to the college in 1916 by Allen T. Treadway '86, in memory of his son Charles Denton, to be awarded annually to the fraternity maintaining the highest scholastic standing for the year.

The standing of the fraternities last year was as follows: Delta Tau Delta, 75.44; Theta Delta Chi, 75.19; non-fraternity group, 74.87; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 73.78; Chi Phi, 73.58; Delta Upsilon, 73.53; Beta Theta Pi, 73.03; Phi Delta Theta, 73.00; Phi Kappa Phi, 72.40; Phi Gamma Delta, 72.24; Alpha Delta Phi, 72.12; Chi Psi, 69.45; and Psi Upsilon, 68.94; college average, 73.15.

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The World's Great Capitals

The Week in London

London, Nov. 7. EVERYTHING today shrinks into insignificance as compared with the general election. In ordinary times the London newspapers would be overflowing with the Olympia Motor Show, news of Constantinople, where the treatment meted out to the Sultan by the Kemalists is making it necessary for Moslem agitators in Egypt and India to find a new plank for the anti-British platform, and the possibility of renewed Franco-British differences over Thrace. Now, however, all these things fail to inspire great interest. For the time being, London is far more concerned over candidates than Constantinople, over party politics than peace pourparlers. Yet thoughtful people realize that critical days are ahead in the Near East and whichever party comes out at the head of the polls may easily find itself confronted with at least as difficult a Turkish situation as the one which led to the late Coalition's disruption.

The overwhelming victory of the Independent Conservatives in the meeting at the Carlton Club, which brought about the fall of the Coalition Government, raises a question in the thought of many persons as to the future of the Anglo-Irish Treaty. Reassurance on this point, however, was reiterated recently by Lord Salisbury, leader of the Independent Conservatives or Diehards, who, in a speech, said that much as they might deplore the destruction of the Union by the Anglo-Irish Treaty, they could not turn the clock back and must make the best of the situation. They must abide by the treaty, but they could see that justice was done and insist that there was fulfillment on the Irish side as well. "That means," said Lord Salisbury, "that Ireland shall be the friend of our friends, and the enemy of our enemies. It means that crime shall be abandoned and that Loyalists shall not be oppressed."

The remarks of Sir Frederick Lewis, the chairman of the company, at the recent meeting of the Prince Line, with reference to the transport of cotton from Alexandria to the United States, have been received with interest. He stated that when the United States Shipping Board tendered for the 1921-1922 contracts, their rates for United States ports were exactly the same as those quoted by the British lines, but their rate for British ports was five shillings per ton less. However, the shippers preferred to accept the tender of the British lines, and the contracts were concluded accordingly. But the British lines of feared participation in their contract to the United States Shipping Board, an offer which was eventually accepted. This fact should go far to dispel the suggestion that there is a worldwide conspiracy among British ship owners against American bottoms. That the British lines should have voluntarily offered to share their contract with the United States owners is a healthy symptom of their willingness to co-operate in mercantile matters. Sir Frederick expressly stated that he regarded the tender by the United States Shipping Board as evidence of a legitimate and reasonable desire to participate in the carrying trade of the world. He pointed out that a new set of circumstances has come into operation since the pre-war period, that the United States has become possessed of a great national mercantile fleet, created for war purposes, and that she desires naturally enough to find commercial employment for same.

At the United Kingdom Alliance, which has been holding its seventieth annual council meeting at Manchester, rum-running in the United States has attracted prominent attention. One of the best of a number of good temperance speeches delivered was that of Canon Peter Green, who declared it was mere waste of effort to be continually picking up people knocked down instead of restraining furious driving. He compared the present action of the United States in refusing to allow ships carrying alcohol to enter her ports to that of England in the slaving days when she enforced a similar prohibition against ships carrying slaves, not only in her own ports but also in those of her colonies. A slave in those days, Canon Green rightly pointed out, was as much personal property as was a bottle of rum today. The slave may have been a difficult article to seal up in bond while the vessel that carried him was in port, but he was certainly for sale, so the canon's simile stands.

The reappearance in London streets this week of British Footguards in the scarlet and gold uniforms they wore before the war is yet another indication of the general movement here to efface the changes of the past eight years. It is a curious, but not on that account less real fact, that a picturesque costume makes the British youngster more willing to serve his country on somewhat inadequate pay than does the comparatively somber khaki. The full dress tunic may be a War Office economy, since without it the same class of recruit might not be forthcoming under larger emolument. It tends, however, besides, to foster esprit de corps, as well as reminding the country at large of the greatness of the national past. It is a form of British vanity, at worst harmless, at best significant of much that all Anglo-Saxon peoples rightly regard with pride. England owes to her some well-dressed, and the British soldier as a rule has a figure that rewards the tailor's art.

The Royal Commission on Awards to Inventors has been hearing the arguments of eminent K. C.'s in support of rival claimants for the honor and privilege of being the originator of "dazzle painting" for protection of ships against the eye and aim of the hostile submarine. Hunter, Gray, K. C. for Graham Kerr, Professor of Natural History in the University of Glasgow,

told how his client submitted a scheme in 1917 based on the "protective coloration of wild animals," and the professor himself testified that "dazzle" was a term used by naturalists when speaking of animal coloring. The representative of the Crown here interposed that the vessels were called "dazzle ships" because of the hoped-for effect upon the eyes of the enemy. Whereupon counsel for Mr. Wilkinson, the marine painter, told how, while minesweeping in a motor boat in 1917, the idea occurred to him and that in consequence a "dazzle painting" department was created with a staff of "dazzle painting" officers and privates under his command, with the result that thousands of ships were "dazzle painted." The commission is reserving its decision.

In the same way that Jules Verne foreshadowed the submarine of today in his book, "Two Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," it may be claimed that Villiers de l'Isle Adam conceived "sky-writing," or as it has been termed, "celestial bill-sticking," by aeroplane. In his "Contes Cruels" he writes:—"Here is a strange affair which might call forth ideas for a financier, the matter of the heavens considered from an industrial point of view." He goes on to say that a M. Grave, an engineer, had conceived the idea of utilizing the vast space of the night. M. Grave proposed to use the great lenses and reflectors of American engineers and so to offer to industry night after night constant publicity. M. de l'Isle Adam suggests the astonishment of the Great Bear himself on finding one night between his paws the disquieting advertisement "Must We Wear Corsets? Yes or No." People laughed, he said, at M. de l'Isle Adam and his idea of uniting oceans, but it came to pass, and so may it well happen that the sky will some day have an intrinsic value. And that jesting forecast has been realized, not at night, but in broad daylight, when on the blue of a summer sky, so high that the aeroplane itself can hardly be discerned, giant white letters advertising some commodity are traced in the air over London.

MAINE FACTORIES NEED KEZAR POND

Would Use It as Storage Reservoir in Water-Power Project

BIDDEFORD, Me., Nov. 3 (Special).—There will be one water-power proposition to come before the Maine Legislature which resolves itself into a contest between summer residents and the industrial interests of Biddeford and Saco—the plan of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company of this city to improve power conditions on the Saco River by taking advantage of the storage possibilities offered by Kezar Pond in the towns of Lowell and Fryeburg. The Pepperell Company has large cotton mills here, employing thousands of operatives.

For more than 40 years, the company has owned some storage rights upon this lake. During the last two years, it has acquired enough to make up more than eight-tenths of all these rights. Coal at \$2.50 to \$3.50 a ton made steam power much less costly than water power, and then hydro-electric power was practically unheard of. Water power could be used only by direct application, that is, by an installation of wheels at the plant where the power was to be utilized. Now all this is changed. Coal is from \$8 to \$10 a ton. Water power can be converted into electricity and transmitted by wire a long distance and applied to machinery at a much lower figure than can steam. This makes the development of storage possibilities at Kezar Lake important to industries here. It is proposed to erect a three-foot dam at the foot of the lake. This will hold back the spring flood of water until it is required to turn the wheels on the river below, which will be from the first to the middle of August. This drawing off will bring the water to its low or midsummer level until from the first to the middle of September, by which time it is expected the fall rains will come and the filling-up process will be resumed. This development it is estimated, will add 1,500,000 cubic feet to the reserve water supply of the Saco River each summer.

EDUCATION WEEK PROGRAM FILLED

Several National Topics Announced for Consideration

In the words of John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, the observance of education week, Dec. 3 to 9, inclusive, bids fair to constitute the greatest campaign for education ever made in the United States. That the campaign might be concentrated upon phases of education of outstanding significance, certain days have been designated for consideration of specific subjects. These topics have been selected because they are looked upon as matters of national importance, but they are not intended to preclude decisions of

various states to emphasize features of education of greater interest in their respective states.

An arranged, the daily topics are as follows: Sunday, Dec. 3, "God and Country;" Dec. 4, "American Citizenship;" Dec. 5, "Patriotism;" Dec. 6, "School and Teacher;" Dec. 7, "Illiteracy;" Dec. 8, "Equality of Opportunity;" Dec. 9, "Physical Education and Hygiene."

The Bureau of Education has arranged with the interdepartmental advisory committee on Government radio broadcasting to use the Government's broadcasting station twice a day, in connection with the week's campaign. Through the co-operation of Will H. Hays, director of the National Association of Motion Picture



Miss Madeleine Symons

Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., Mr. Tigert has arranged for a program in which the facilities of the motion picture houses may be used effectively during the week.

It was two years ago that Dr. P. P. Claxton, then commissioner of education, instituted the first week in December as "Education Week." Last year the American Legion became interested in the perpetuation of such a week and took the initiative of inviting the National Education Association and other organizations to co-operate in the observance of "American Education Week."

This year the United States Bureau of Education is co-operating with the American Legion and the National Education Association in arousing every American organization, club, church, school, newspaper, magazine, and theater, as well as every individual, to make the week a nationwide revival of educational enthusiasm.

NEW SOUTH WALES PARTY UNDER FIRE

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Oct. 11.—The position of federal politics is described as critical and an election is likely in November or December, although the Parliament has several months to run beyond the end of the year, according to political observers.

A series of censure motions has been launched by both opposition parties—the Labor and the Country Party. The principal one was in regard to the failure of the Government to provide cheap sugar. Another charged maladministration in connection with the War Service Homes Department. It was pointed out that sugar here is selling at almost twice the price it brings in New Zealand. An early election is believed to be planned by W. M. Hughes as a reply to what he terms the "obstructionists."

BUSINESS COURSE ARRANGED. Lecture-conferences for executives, employment managers and others interested in management and labor relations are included in a course to be given by Daniel Bloomfield, lawyer and consultant in industrial relations, offered by the Massachusetts Department of University Extension. The course, on "Industrial Organization and Management" is open to all residents of the State. The first lecture will be given Tuesday, Nov. 14, at 7:15 p. m. in Room 15, State House, Boston.

A New Leader in the British Women's Trade Union Movement

MISS MADELEINE SYMONS, who has come rapidly into prominence as a leader in the women's trade union movement, has several claims to distinction. She is an exception to the general rule in the British Labor movement that it is extremely difficult for youth to win a position of leadership. She is the youngest member of the executive of the National Labor Party, and, although that party has of late years attracted a number of "intellectuals," she is the first graduate of one of the

abolish sweating. When she passed away a year ago Miss Bondfield, her colleague in many humanitarian efforts, naturally succeeded her as head of the organization, and the choice of her chief assistant inevitably fell on Miss Symons. The two women work well together, and in the disheartening circumstances of the trade slump, which has submerged many thousands of women workers in poverty, they have striven unceasingly to maintain the strength of the organization, and to mitigate the evils of unemployment and low wages.

Miss Symons is now entering on a wider sphere of activity. She was elected to the executive of the Labor Party at the recent Edinburgh conference, and she has already made her mark with that body. She is a cultured exponent of her social and industrial creed, so that she is becoming a familiar figure at gatherings of women who are interested in social questions outside the official Labor movement. Those who know her best hesitate to place a limit to her progress as a woman's leader during the next few years.

MR. ELLIS PREDICTS RECESSION IN RENTS

Speculation Called Only Basis for Further Attempts to Impose on Tenants

No more rent-raising in Boston this year, says Herbert W. Ellis, chairman of the Boston Rent and Housing Commission, and he adds that next year some slight recession should be expected. With Boston's tax rate, \$27.40, remaining the same this year as last, Mr. Ellis insists that the only basis now for attempted rent-raising is that landlords have bought for investment, paying speculative prices for property or large bonuses for money borrowed. In either event, Mr. Ellis says the tenant must not be held responsible.

It is declared that the peak, or maximum price paid for the best and the poorer grades of apartments and houses, was reached last January and that this plateau of high prices was steadily maintained until late in July. Then, and not until then, was there noticeable even a slight recession. At the time of the peak rents had reached a figure 62½ per cent higher than their pre-war level.

High Points Reached. The officials of the City Rent and Housing Commission at Boston City Hall and of the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life at the State House, say that rents have gone as high as they will, except under special and extraordinary circumstances.

It is indicated that many families renting the best-grade apartments or houses for sometime have found the financial strain too heavy and have sought and obtained less expensive apartments where, while the rates paid as compared with what this grade formerly commanded were high, they were low as compared with the cost for the more pretentious and better situated apartments. This removal from the more expensive renting quarters has continued to an extent whereby the imposition of higher prices for this grade has become impossible and there had been a very slight tendency toward lowering the prices.

The charges for the low-priced living quarters also show a tendency to recede. Families forced to seek such shelters have in many instances found such life most unpleasant and many of them have removed to better localities and more comfortable quarters, eking out the increased costs by economies in food, clothing and entertainment.

This tendency to abandon the so-called lowest grade of shelter and the opposite sort has concentrated the demand on the medium grade apartments and single houses, thereby preventing any reduction in such rentals.

Many New Single Houses. At the State House it is said that while there has been nothing like a genuine building boom this year, much building of single houses has been done, in some communities to an extent which almost might be described as a mild boom. It is pointed out that this cannot fail to have a tendency to ease the situation. While the medium grade apartments and single houses will not be renting at

any marked reduction for this year, building has been sufficient to prevent rent-increasing to any appreciable extent.

In Boston, Mr. Ellis still adjusts something like 100 cases a day, in which landlord and tenant come to loggerheads over rent-increase attempts or other renting conditions.

Mr. Ellis instances a rent-boasting proposition where he found that the landlord had bought a place, paying \$3000 bonus for a loan of \$40,000 and \$12,000 for another mortgage loan of \$40,000, the latter mortgage to run for not more than three years. This landlord at once, upon obtaining possession, sought to force his tenants to pay greatly added rentals or to vacate. It is said that up to date neither condition has been complied with.

Chairman Ellis says that the judges in the courts have been very helpful in their attitude toward the public and in rendering exact justice to the disputants in the rent adjudication cases called to their attention. In most cases, Chairman Ellis says that an appeal to court is rendered unnecessary, as landlord and tenant usually are brought to agree upon some terms whereby litigation is avoided.

FLEETS TO COMBINE IN BATTLE MANEUVERS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The Atlantic and Pacific fleets will combine for joint battle maneuvers in the Pacific next February, Admiral R. E. Coontz, chief of naval operations, announced yesterday.

Plans for the maneuvers now being worked out by Admiral Hilary P. Jones, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, who will command the joint fleets in their operations, contemplate basing on Panama. The battleship Iowa, which will be controlled by radio, will be towed to Panama Bay and will be used as a target for the 14-inch guns of the dreadnaughts.

HAULAGE OF COAL FOR 1922

New England railroads hauled in the 10 months ending Nov. 1 a total of 75 per cent of the coal tonnage carried by them last year, according to figures given out by James J. Phelan, Massachusetts Emergency Fuel Administrator. The New Haven, Boston & Albany and Boston & Maine roads handled 1,435,000 tons during October, compared with 1,282,200 in October, 1921. These figures include both bituminous and anthracite, soft coal receipts being greater than last year for the 10-month period.

UNIVERSITY ISSUES VACCINATION ORDER

Ontario Education Institutions Dubious as to Its Origin—Compulsory Law Extant

LONDON, Ont., Nov. 4 (Special Correspondence).—Some public criticism having been aroused by the publication of an order requiring first and second-year students at Western University to be vaccinated before taking physical training work as part of the curriculum, the heads of the various university departments are now rather vague as to the authority on which the order was issued and also as to the probability of its enforcement.

Dr. Smith, head of the department of physical training, is of the opinion that the order has been issued from year to year and that it was merely copied this year from last year's announcement. He appeared to think that the matter came under the dean of the Institute of Public Health, but Dr. Hill, the dean of this department, said the order had not been issued under his jurisdiction and he had nothing to do with it.

So far, at any rate, the students have not been compelled to undergo vaccination and have not been asked whether or not they have already been vaccinated. It is possible, in view of the certainty of opposition if the order were to be enforced, that the matter has been dropped.

While the university controversy was on, Arthur Black Farmer of Toronto, in a public address here, scathingly denounced vaccination and declared at one period of the recent war it had wrought more havoc than the enemy's guns. "You have a law," he said, "many of you are unaware of its existence, that permits your medical officer of health to order compulsory vaccination of all persons, but you have no law governing conscience."

JAPAN THIRD IN SHIPPING

TOKYO, Oct. 11.—Discussing the figures of Lloyd's Shipping Register, showing that in the amount of mercantile marine tonnage Japan is third among the nations, being surpassed only by the United Kingdom and the United States, the Oriental Economist says the chief causes for the Empire's development in this line have been the protection and assistance afforded by the Government.

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SPAIN EVIDENCES KEEN ANXIETY OVER LONG-STANDING ISOLATION

Would Be More Friendly With Other Nations If Less Involved in Troublesome Political Questions

MADRID, Oct. 3 (Special Correspondence)—Although, for diplomatic and other reasons, as little as possible is said and written upon the subject, it is clear that Spain is anxious regarding the state of her international relationships—more so than usual, and it has been sounded in many places.

For one thing, although she tries to disguise the fact to herself as much as possible, she realizes more and more that there is a considerable possibility that her new arrangement in Morocco may lead to difficulties with France. Apprehension upon Franco-Spanish relations has been almost a keynote of political feeling in the early autumn, and it has been sounded in many places.

Again, there is anxiety upon Near East affairs which might, in certain developments, affect Spain seriously in one or two ways. The repercussion which Turkey's situation has upon the Moslem world in general is always likely to be felt by Spain in Morocco as much as anywhere. Again, if war on any extensive scale broke out again in Europe, Spain, with not very satisfactory remembrances of her neutrality in the late war, would again find herself much embarrassed.

But more than all these matters, the country's finances are a matter of much present concern, more foreign trade is wanted and Spain desires earnestly, as she has done for the last four years, to cultivate more intimate relationships, political and commercial, with the rest of Europe and emerge from the "isolation" which has prejudiced her for so long past; but her efforts in this direction are continually balked and now she is hindered again by the newly effervescent state of the continent.

Gaze Turns to Two Quarters

In these circumstances, it is interesting to note that the country again is turning its gaze to two quarters that are more or less detached from the European imbroglio, that is to say, Portugal and the United States. Periodically, there is a season of official and unofficial propaganda in favor of Hispano-Portuguese fraternity, and one, led by the King himself, of a character more intense than usual, is in progress now. The criterion is that sooner or later there must be a very close approximation between these countries, not merely for the purpose of assisting positive effort of their own in the commercial and financial fields but also to resist the aggression and pressure of the outside world upon the peninsula.

The most modest propagandists think there should be much closer economic approximation between the two countries; extremists, such as the Catalonians who believe in a Spanish republic for Spain, suggest that when their dreams come true, Portugal will fall into this Iberian scheme naturally, inevitably and with delight and profit to herself.

The increasingly bad financial and political situation of Portugal gives some point to Spanish speculations. It has been assumed that, if things came to the worst in Portugal, England would pull her out of her difficulties, but the Portuguese tell the Spaniards now that they have certain doubts about England, and what if at an hour of extreme crisis, there were none other to give a helping hand than Spain?

The real jeopardy of Portugal is not sufficiently realized outside the peninsula; it almost passes unnoticed that on the foreign exchanges Portuguese money is worth little more than a twentieth of its nominal value.

Urge Old Prejudices Be Dropped

As to the United States, there has been a cry from various points that old prejudices so far as they may still exist should be entirely abandoned—as they are supposed to have been—and that more earnest efforts should be made to cultivate trade relations with North America. The United States battleship Utah lately has been making a stay at Vigo, and this circumstance has occasioned the new agitation. Vigo, often spoken of as the first natural harbor in the world, is actually the nearest European point to New York, and the public and the press are wanting to know why nothing has been done with the much-discussed scheme of two or three years ago according to which great harbor works were to be constructed here, an American syndicate on the one hand having offered to lend the money, while on the other provision for expenditure in this direction was made in the great national reconstruction scheme promoted by Señor La Cierva about 18 months ago. The answer to the aforesaid question is, of course, "Morocco," and the comment then is that this is one more glaring example of the way in which Spain is missing her chances at home and abroad through her great North African obsession.

It was often pointed out during the World War that the position of Spain was in some respects and, of course, in a much lower key, comparable to that of the United States. Spain also was collecting gold at that time.

Large Supply of Gold on Hand

At the end of the war she had in the national bank a vastly greater holding of the metal than she had ever hoped to possess. There was more wealth in the country than there had been for a long time past, but it is to be feared that the best use has not been made of it.

There was a very general and costly

MEXICO, POLITICALLY, SEEN ON UP GRADE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Elmer Dwyer, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, upon his return to Washington from a visit to Mexico, declared yesterday that politically that country is in the best condition in several years. His visit was the fourth since General Obregon became President two years ago.

"I predict that the Mexican Congress this winter will enact legislation which will remove some of the obstacles to recognition by the United States," Mr. Dwyer said.

with America, sympathy is expressed with the American attitude.

The leading governmental newspaper, *La Epoca*, recently has had a leading article on the subject entitled "America's Gold." In the course of which it is remarked that circumstances have brought it about that the whole of the political and financial world now turns its eyes to the other side of the Atlantic, considering the intervention of the United States in European affairs as the only hope for general reconstruction, and pointing out that in the long run America herself must be a sufferer from the excess of gold currency withdrawn from circulation in the universal markets.

PROGRESS OF ULSTER IN FUTURE LINKED WITH THAT OF INDUSTRY

Belfast Trade Expert Notes That Business as a Whole Has Tackled Its Problems With Confidence

BELFAST, Oct. 3 (Special Correspondence)—In the course of an interview, W. H. Webb, president this year of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce, gave to a representative of *The Christian Science Monitor* some in-

foundations for a new phase of industrial development were being laid.

Greater Co-operation Evident

Industry had been conducted on an extremely individualistic basis, he said, but the necessities of war production brought business interests together, with the result that practically every section of industry now has its association, and co-operation is gradually taking the place of extreme individualism.

Through the medium of the Linen Industry Research Association, a start has been made to place the linen industry on a systematic basis. This research institute is located at Lambeg, near Belfast, and is supported co-operatively by the linen trade, the Scottish and English sections also taking their share.

The linen industry, Mr. Webb continued, has suffered a severe setback in the loss of the Russian flax crop, which in pre-war days supplied 90 per cent of the world's flax. This has not been the only trouble, however, as flax seed deteriorated during the war, with the result that the yield of fiber per acre shows a serious decline, thus raising the production cost of linen. Fortunately, one section of research work, namely the production of pure strains of flax seed, had been started in 1911, and the Research Association's pure strain flax seed, "J. W. Stewart," has shown up to as much as 100 per cent better results in yield and quality of fiber, in competition with the best commercial seed obtainable.

It will be, however, a few years before the influence of this seed is felt in the linen market, as there is as yet not more than 12 tons available for sowing. In other ways, the industry is working to overcome the flax shortage, and no doubt in time will bring linen back to its former position. When people have the grit, Mr. Webb added, difficulties such as these only draw out increased effort and tend to general betterment.

Reputation Second to None

Regarding shipbuilding, the reputation of Ulster stands second to none, many of the best-known ocean palaces which cross the Atlantic having been built in Belfast shipyards. Even while the present slump in shipbuilding has closed down many yards, Belfast concerns, owing to their highly-developed organization and the quality of their work, are receiving more than their share of what is going.

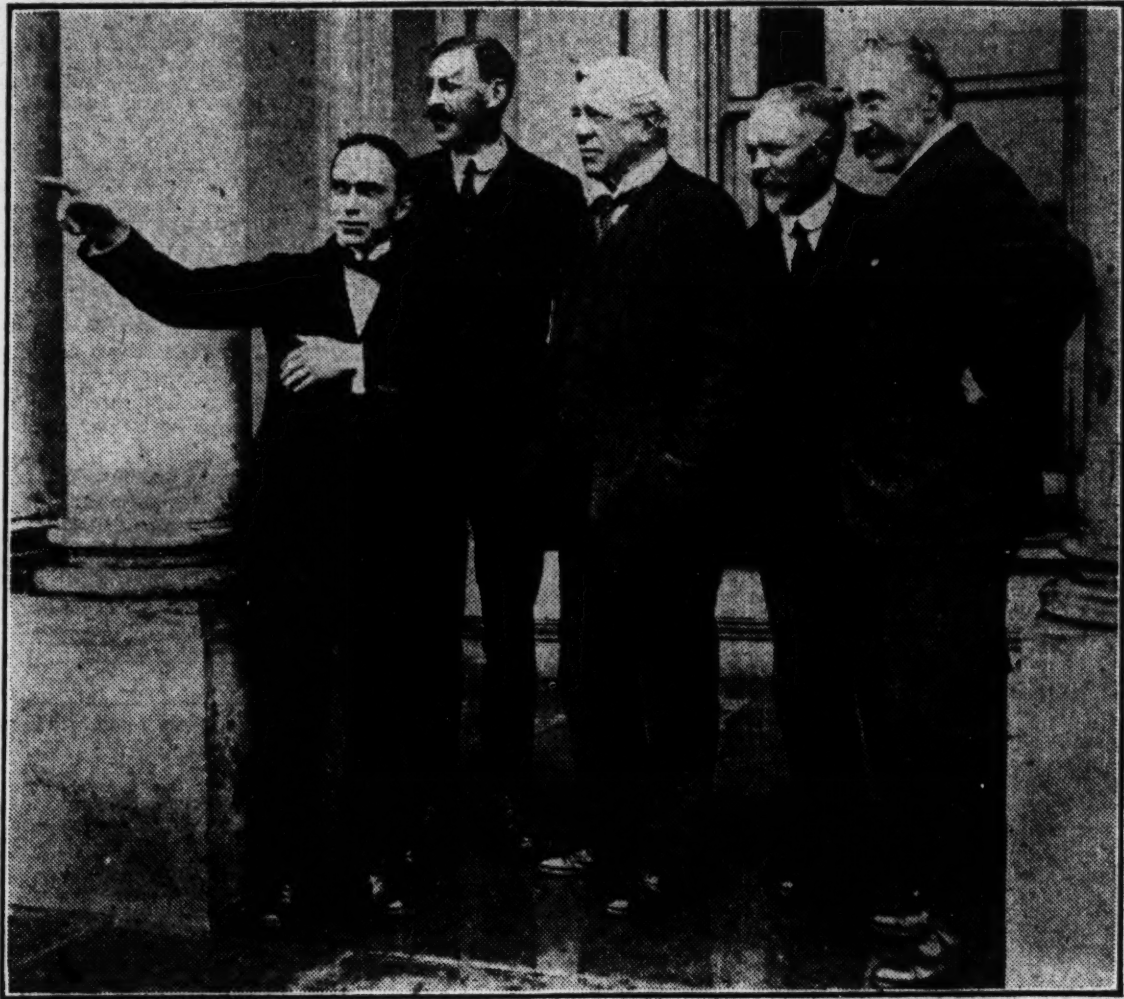
With the distilleries too, the tendency is to move with the times, for they appear to be concentrating on the making of yeast, and it is predicted that it is only a question of time when liquor-making will be replaced entirely by the new industry.

Mr. Webb went on to say that the above review might give the impression that the people of Ulster were entirely self-satisfied that in their industries they had reached the top notch, and that there was little room for improvement. Fortunately, for themselves this was not so. They were quite alive to their shortcomings, and the co-operation which was manifesting itself everywhere was tending toward self-analysis.

For instance, in the past in common with Great Britain, they had concentrated almost entirely on technical, ignoring the important functions of organization, administration and distribution.

System Has Advantages

In the United States, these functions have been reduced to a system, to their advantage, and the people of Ulster were setting up the United States as a model. Hitherto research had been looked upon as theoretical humbug, but now it was finding its way into the industries of



Photograph by W. & G. Baird, Ltd., Belfast

Prominent Figures in the Belfast Chamber of Commerce

Left to Right—Dr. Eyre, W. H. Webb, President of the Chamber; Sir William McCormick, J. C. Crawford and Sir Frank Heath. All Are Prominently Identified With Industrial Activities

KARL RADEK VOICES VIEWS ON CO-OPERATION OF AMERICA

Russian Journalist Says It Would Be Welcome, but Only on Reciprocal Terms

MOSCOW, Oct. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Far and away the most powerful journalist in Russia is Karl Radek, whose leading articles appear on the front page of *Pravda* almost every day. His Marxist interpretation of contemporary events is broadened by a remarkable store of detailed knowledge of European politics and illuminated by a constant play of brilliant wit. Among the Communist leaders Radek and Bukharin have always possessed the reputation of living up to the most severe proletarian standards of simplicity in life and dress.

In the course of an interview with a correspondent of *The Christian Science Monitor*, the conversation turned on the proposed American commission to investigate Russian conditions. We should agree to receive such a commission only on a basis of reciprocity," said Mr. Radek. "In the American Relief Administration the American Government has already possessed an excellent agency for finding out the facts about Russia's political and economic condition. We do not feel that an American investigating commission should be permitted to enter Russia while we are not permitted to send Mr. Krassin or any other agent to America for the purpose of studying the American market."

Co-operation of America

"In general we should welcome the co-operation of America, or any other capitalist power, in our work of economic reconstruction. We are prepared to grant generous concessions in our natural resources, but only on a leasehold basis. To grant permanent property rights to foreign concessionaires would mean the negation of our entire governmental system; and we should risk being overthrown rather than do this. However, I do not think we shall be overthrown. Our internal position is improving every day, and the danger of new foreign attacks is not great. The western European powers realize that a great war, under modern conditions, means a revolution, while a small war is only a waste of money."

On the question of the Dardanelles, which is exciting the liveliest interest and attention in Russian official circles today, Mr. Radek said: "We do not revive the old imperialist demand for exclusive possession of the Straits. But we feel that the right to regulate traffic through the Dardanelles should rest not with the Entente powers, but with the countries which actually border on the Black Sea: Russia, Turkey, Bulgaria, Rumania, Ukraine and Georgia."

He then spoke of Enver Pasha's effort to aid a Muhammadan revolt against Russia in central Asia, remarking: "Enver Pasha was anxious to organize a revolt against the Kemal Government on Russian soil. We were not willing to permit any such plotting against a friendly power like Turkey, and so Enver went off in a rage and tried to raise the native population of Bokhara and Turkestan against us. His movement was doomed to failure from the start. He did not realize the strength of our army, and he did not appreciate the effect of our new economic policy in

pacifying the merchant class in the central Asiatic countries, which had formerly been against us."

Chances of German Revolution

In the early days of the Russian Revolution the Soviet leaders were confident that similar revolutions in other countries would take place in the near future. Mr. Radek himself went into Germany immediately after the downfall of the Kaiser, and suffered capture and imprisonment.

"I do not think that revolution in Germany will come this year or the next," he said in answer to a question. "A great social upheaval is, after all, bound to be a gradual historical process. The bourgeois revolution required a century for its completion. I do not believe that the working class revolution will take so much time; but it cannot be expected to come all at once."

Radek took occasion to enter a vigorous denial to the reports circulated in the western European press that the Russian Government intends to revive the Tsarist vodka monopoly. "The manufacture and sale of vodka are prohibited under severe penalties," he said. "The peasants make and consume a certain amount of 'home brew'; and this is something which we cannot altogether stamp out. But the Government has not the slightest intention of encouraging or legalizing the habit of drinking vodka, which exerted such a demoralizing influence on the lives of the masses in the days before the revolution."

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interesting facts concerning the progress of Ulster.

According to the census of 1881, Belfast, the capital of Ulster, had a population of 208,122; today it numbers 450,000 and during all this period, up to the commencement of the war, statistics show that she had been making greater progress than any other large city in the United Kingdom.

Whereas southern Ireland is pastoral, Mr. Webb continued, northern Ireland owes her rapid growth to industrialism, this constituting one of the fundamental differences between north and south.

Ulster's high commercial position is due partly to her close connection with Great Britain, and partly to the marked characteristics of her population, in whom the Scottish strain is predominant. In Ulster, you will find the largest shipbuilding yards in the world, the largest rope-works, and the largest linen factory. In addition to these industries there are important industries in mineral waters, and in clothing in all its branches, from woollens to collars and lingerie, the historic town of Londonderry being famous for its shirt manufactures.

This industrial progress has been brought about by sheer hard work. Mr. Webb declared, but the lessons of the war have not been lost on the people of Ulster, and it looks as if the

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Ulster, and would have a far-reaching effect.
Furthermore, Mr. Webb said in conclusion, Ulster now has a Government of her own. This has not come about through the wishes of the people, but having got it with their characteristic practical spirit they are determined to make full use of what advantages a subsidiary or state government can afford. The Ministry of Commerce of the Ulster Government, located in their midst, provided one of those advantages, and already it was recognized as an important factor in the commercial development of the country.

While, therefore, the commercial community of Ulster has suffered from the economic conditions created by the war, there can be no mistaking their determination to overcome their difficulties.

JEWS ARE ACCORDED EQUALITY IN RUMANIA

BUCHAREST, Oct. 3 (Special Correspondence)—The foundation stone has been laid for the building of a Jewish Rumanian school in Pitești. The Minister for Education, Mr. Angelescu, was present for the ceremony, and delivered an address, in the course of which he said:

The Rumanian nation and its Government thank the Jewish people for their sacrifices during the period of the great war. In my capacity as Rumanian Minister in the United States of America, I received the widest possible support from the Rumanian Jews in that country. They opened up to me the Jewish press for all articles and communications which were sent out by me in order to make clear the aims and activities of the Rumanian Fatherland.

I was greatly impressed by their willingness to help, and I reported to the Government at Bucharest regarding their splendid attitude. Today the Jews in Rumania are no longer an oppressed people. The Jewish population in Rumania has well earned the equal rights which it has obtained. All of us now have the same duties and the same rights.

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Concours Lépine Abounds in Expressions of French Ingenuity

Paris, Oct. 16. Special Correspondence. THE Concours Lépine is in full swing again. And swinging at a rate, too, that means success to those responsible for its organization. The Concours Lépine might be styled the salon of the small inventor who has an opportunity to demonstrate there the model which he has worked over for perhaps several years.

When Lépine was prefect of police of the city of Paris, about 20 years ago, he noticed during his walks through the parks that the children at play lacked proper toys. Those in use appeared crude, badly made, and the children took little interest in them. This observation set him thinking.

As it was to be expected, not long after this, an announcement came forth from the Prefecture of Police. The Prefect himself was to be patron of a competition to be held among the small manufacturers and inventors of toys. There would be medals and awards and the winners would also receive encouragement and aid from the State. So the first Concours Lépine was held that year. Now it has become an established annual affair.

At first there were only toys; this year, in the large and spacious exposition buildings on the Champ de Mars, there is exhibited a collection of articles varying all the way from a folding, portable bath-tub to an automatic poultry feeder. Ingenious inventions of every description abound. One building is set apart for the wireless telephones exhibit, the first one of its kind in France.

At the close of the first competition the small manufacturers founded the Association des Petits Fabricants et Inventeurs Français, under whose auspices the exposition is now held. Their head offices are 151 rue du Temple, Paris (3e). Ministerial recognition was given them by a decree published April 21, 1912.

In this year's exhibition the toys held the place of honor. On this first stand is the Autobus-Trolley. It is the exact reduction of a Paris autobus, in contact with an overhead wire, serves to guide the toy perfectly as it travels along.

The Latest Paris Dolls
Who should be starting from the next booth but Lloyd George and Poincaré. Yes, there they are, grinning and smiling as if no such word as "reparations" existed. As rag dolls these are mighty clever and there are also a polichinelle, a clown, a Zizi red and a Zizi blue that take the fancy.

Across the way is a group of remarkably clever dolls, "poupées vivantes." Their faces, made of a special paste, are exceedingly well done. They are all right with smiles and if you press the wrist slightly, this smile will turn into a broad grin. "Madelon's Wedding" alone is worth going to the show for alone. These dolls are among the best things, if not the best in the toy building.

Toys lined the many counters: an ingenious portable see-saw for the garden, "sociological" toys to teach

the children to think, aerotechnical toys, wooden cut-out toys of all kinds, and so on.

The adjoining buildings hundreds of small inventions are on view, some being exposed in the original model by the inventor himself; others in the finished product.

Poultry fanciers promenading among the maze of stands are regaled with the sight of an automatic poultry feeder, "La Huchette," as the small machine is called, releases water and feed at whatever hour the gauge is set for.

The Auto-Protected Window
All at once a loud bang is heard. A man is standing on a platform on which is a large plate-glass show window containing on the inside regular display shelves. The man gets down off the platform, then suddenly he bounds up on the platform again and strikes the plate glass window with a sound blow, without breaking it. Immediately the show cases close themselves. This is the "auto-protected window."

In this section are many things for the housewife. The boiling over of milk could never occur again if you use the "Anti-boil-over," a small enamel disk to be put in the bottom of the pan. And there is good news for the boarding house keepers. Boarders need never again make holes in the wall paper with nails. The Universal Automatic Nail does away with it. "My good woman," the man shouts at the next booth, "here's the opportunity of your life, the folding clothes drier, the whole wash will go on it no matter how big the family." And what about the movable electric sideboard, the use of which completely dispenses with the necessity of having a maid to wait on the table. From soup to dessert everything is within reach and the dishes are kept warm. Mattresses with removable springs, transformable chairs, keyless locks, devices for airplanes and aerial apparatus, accessories and improvements for the automobile, and numerous inventions for the bicycle are among other exhibits.

Watching Plugs Spark
A young man beckons earnestly, apparently eager to show what he has. It proves to be a small plate on the face of which are some push buttons and two small round glass lenses. The inventor explains that this plate may be installed in the front of any car, near the driver, and by pressing the buttons and looking into the glass lenses one can actually see whether his plugs are sparking.

The cubist influence is in evidence. Brass objects, wrought in cubist designs, are rather effective. They consist of candlesticks, vases, and so forth, and are the work of M. Boutele, who styles himself the "king of cubists," a member of the pioneer group from Montmartre.

One of the committee of the exposition leads the way to an object of great curiosity. A workman, with nothing more than a penknife, has carved out of wood, a minute and perfect model of a steam engine on wheels. As a work of patience and accuracy it is laudable, but one can-

not see the use of spending so much time on something which will benefit no one. The carver values his model at 10,000 francs. The member of the committee estimated, however, that 5000 francs is nearer the figure.

Perhaps the last of the exhibits worth mentioning are the novelty clocks. On the front of each is a painting in oil. The subjects on one were a flower filled vase and a pitcher. At the top of the vase was a little square in which were revealed the hours, while at the top of the

When Tourists Visited the Last of the Sultans

THE Sultan all last summer was a prisoner, like the Pope, in his palace on the European shore, set among the gardens in a wide park, that encloses council chamber and private church. The tourists who apply to an embassy for cards to see

we. Turkish women are a little disappointed, inevitably, that with their emancipation the whole world is not made over anew; but they are, on the whole, doing comfortably in their new ways. Some are as ally as any here at home; some are as brilliant as any we may know; some are well educated, many are cultivated, and all are well-bred.

The present street dress is not becoming to the type. True, a princess of the imperial house, who came to Derwentwater, which has been pictured countless times by artist and photographer until it has become



Friar's Crag, Derwentwater, Recently Taken Over by the British National Trust

pitcher, also in a little square, were found the minutes. The front of another represented a house covered with snow. In the doorway appeared the bourgeois maid walking past in front of it advances just so much at a time, thus marking the minutes. In the window, different people peer out at different hours.

The Sultan drive down to the mosque on Friday noon, are apt to feel that they are merely taking tickets for a show like a front box at the opera and to arrive unprepared. They find, and are rather startled to find, that they are the guests of an emperor. The little reception room and high terrace on which it opens, are crowded with uniforms and light frocks, among which move liveried servants offering refreshments. Moment by moment the sense grew upon the tourists of being visitors not unwelcome in a house not masterless.

The hour approached in which they were to see the host; down in the road the troopers remounted and became one with their bright horses; the lines dressed; the musicians lifted their silver trumpets and adjusted their traditional kettledrums; visitors held watches, waiting; at a signal the inner palace gates were opened soundlessly, and with only faint noises of hoofbeats and clanging metal, the escort came fast. Then drums and trumpets blared for an instant, and from the serried lines came the salute, sharp and brief as the impact of a blow; once, twice, and thrice the fierce, short syllable, as in the open carriage passed a single figure with a harassed face. The salute echoed up again from the mosque door. He was gone. Only the muezzin's cry floated down from the white, thin tower, through the white noon light, like a strange, high bird overhead; but the instant had struck upon the imagination. It was the ending of a great thing; to this had come a conquest, contemporary with the Norman Conquest, an empire vaster than Alexander's Empire; a day of a thousand years had drawn to its eventide. Not among the ruins of Tyrus or Troy, not in Westminster Abbey or on Rock Creek hillside, had so strong a certainty closed down of the ending of all things, such a feeling that the volume was all written to the last page, and there remained only the colophon to inscribe with a flourish and close and clasp the book, laying it down.

The New Women
It was a great imagination, but it was not, of course, the truth. At the moment, in Angora, the heart of Turkey was beating strong, and the Government of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the National Assembly under his protection, were inscribing and dating a new chapter. Already the Greeks had evacuated Bursa and soon they were to evacuate Thrace, to the last page, discipline not often paralleled, Kemal Pasha was to hold back a victorious army in his control when they lay not 30 miles from their ancestral home and their national capital. When the National Assembly recently withdrew from the prisoner of Yildiz Kiosk the name which had been severed from power three years ago, they commenced the new chapter.

All summer any traveler in Constantinople, though never so much a newcomer, was aware that a new life was established there. The famous wild dogs were missing, the famous matted ladies. Of three charming girls who came to act as guides one day, for courtesy, in the Imperial Museum, one was married, one had a university degree and the third was a student. To the question: "Do your husbands really like you to run about, with face uncovered?" the answer came with a little laugh and a little shrug: "Husbands? They're all more modern than

the serge-like Bursa silk, skirt, cape and head-veil, looked, as tailor-made as any one fresh from Bond Street, and gained perhaps distinction in her marked racial beauty from the close contours, harder than a nun's coif. On the other hand, a young married woman in a street car, dressed all in dark terra-cotta silk jersey, had less than fair play. Fortunately the indoor dress is more becoming, and there are certain shades of rose, and daffodil, and certain long lines of wrap and tunic, that are lovely, as the ladies pass on a Friday at the Sweet Waters of Asia.

The Hittite Nose
After all, to western eyes the Turkish type is hardly more attractive than the Japanese; it is not easy to understand or to interpret. The principal points are: smooth and firm rounded contours of jaw and brow; rather full eyes, large and dark, and a fullness on the cheekbone; even, fair-sized teeth, shapely lips, and a nose delicately aquiline, with finely modeled nostrils. That characteristic nose is Hittite, and King Gudea had just such a one 2500 years before Christ, as his effigies reveal, but it is a Turkish trait today, prized by men and women both, and, indeed, is a great beauty. Facial expression not being counted a charm, often a girl looks uninteresting, but sometimes she gains in distinction, and always she conveys a sense of latent possibilities of feeling.

In Pera, in Galata, along the string of suburbs that line the Bosphorus up to Roumeli Hisar and beyond, the ladies may be watched, walking easily, alone or with an old servant, sometimes, like the ladies in Barcelona, with child and nurse, and, most often, unlike those in Paris, with the husband, along the quay, watching the swift, blue current, breathing the fresh wind that blows forever from the Black Sea. In Stamboul, when the crowded streets by the water are once left behind, few women are remarked; one may walk miles alone in silence through the steep, devious streets, among the gray, carved wooden houses, passing from mosque to mosque, with sudden glimpses over falling ground to other domes and minarets, or out upon the blue, calm reach of the Sea of Marmora.

The city is hushed and calm; it is said that the Turk never beats his wife or his dog or his donkey; children certainly do not cry, nor does one hear a servant scolded.

The Turks have still a wistful belief in the good faith and integrity of America, who has accepted no mandates and laid no army of occupation. Two travelers detained at Chanak, trying to get a British visa and go back to Constantinople, lay there for three days and explored the town unaccompanied. They drifted before them "English." Then the tall one drew herself up and answered, "No Americans!" and the whole atmosphere was changed, warmed suddenly and suffused with a new feeling, and one gray-beard, seated apart at his own table, rose and saluted majestically. It was an incident to ponder.

Meanwhile, since that day in August, Chanak has been unsettled, but Chanak has been safe. Mustapha Kemal Pasha, who drew the sword of Alp Arslan to another intent than the eleventh century knew, has written a new word on the page over-leaf. The book is not yet closed.

A Fitting Lake Country Memorial for Canon Rawnsley

EVERY lover of the lake district of England will rejoice that one of its loveliest portions has been secured to the public forever. This is the famous Friar's Crag, on Derwentwater, which has been pictured countless times by artist and photographer until it has become

almost as well known as the dome of St. Paul's. Here, in 1834, nearly a century ago, came John Ruskin, as a child, and first saw the beautiful setting of Derwentwater in a vision that had its effect throughout the whole of his life. Hither, when that beautiful life had come to an end at Birkbeck, hard by his mother's, headed by Canon Rawnsley, set up as a memorial a block of the finest Borrowdale stone obtainable, with Ruskin's medallion upon it.

Now that a memorial of Canon Rawnsley himself was needed, his admirers have done that which would have pleased him most: they have acquired Friar's Crag itself, together with Lord's Island and Scarfe Close Bay, and handed them over to the keeping of the National Trust. The Crag itself makes appeal by reason of its exquisite natural beauty. It is situated in what is regarded as the most enchanting spot in all the lake district, near the edge of Derwentwater, with the Skiddaw range in the near distance and the Cathells dominating the other side. Lord's Island, which forms part of the memorial, has many historical associations. During the course of excavations made during the last 20 years, the remains of very extensive buildings were found. The origin of the house was dated about 1460, and the second part was probably seventeenth century. Here the Ratcliffes lived for many generations until the last Earl of Derwentwater forfeited his life and his vast estates in Cumberland and Northumberland, for his share in the rebellion of 1715.

The Crag and the island passed to other hands. The lord of the manor gave permission for the Ruskin memorial to be set up on Friar's Crag; and now in the fullness of time the National Trust has taken over Friar's Crag itself, Lord's Island, and Scarfe Close Bay in keeping as a memorial to Canon Rawnsley, and all open to the public forever. No better memorial could have been chosen, or one more in keeping with his life and life-work. He did more than any other man to preserve the lake district in all its primitive beauty, and it was due to him more than to any other man that the National Trust, of which he was one of the three founders, now owns 10 properties in the lake country.

Northern Manitoba Government Urged

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 25 (Special Correspondence)—A movement is on foot to secure an administration system in the unorganized territory in the northern part of Manitoba, east of Lake Winnipeg, and extending to the Hudson Bay.

It is intended by advocates of this proposal that the administration shall be along the lines of that now existing in the district surrounding The Pas, which is known as the Northland, or that the territory under discussion should be included in the jurisdiction of The Pas' administrator, who would have the assistance of a deputy in his work.

There are in the territory large mining interests, while a considerable fur trade and lumber business also is carried on.

Schools of Jamaica Are Being Simplified

KINGSTON, Jamaica, B. W. I., Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The elementary education facilities in this island are being discussed in the press and elsewhere. The system is provided in part by Government schools, under district boards, and in part by denominational schools, which receive a Government subsidy.

Hints are made in the discussion that there is need for a system of Government schools pure and simple—of compulsory education throughout the island, and of simplifying the present curriculum, which is believed by many to be too crowded, with the result that children leave school with a mere smattering of knowledge, and no sure grasp of the essentials.

The present Government for elementary education exceeds £100,000 a year. Recently the old system of paying teachers by results has been done away with, the staff of inspectors has been enlarged, and the present plan is to make the inspector more the counselor and guide of the teacher than in the past.

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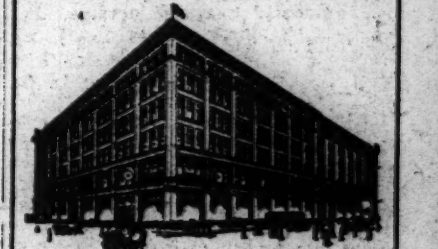
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By E. I. FARRINGTON

IGNORING the laws which govern most plants, the common witch hazel puts forth its blossoms late in the autumn, at the very time when it is dropping its leaves in preparation for its long winter sleep. The yellow flowers, looking much like a knot of loosely-tied ribbons, often remain when the leaves have gone, set at short distances up and down the bare stems. There are no other shrubs, at least in the temperate zone, which have this habit of using late autumn to counterfeit the spring.

There are other witch hazels, though, which are even more remarkable than the autumn-blooming species, Hamamelis virginiana, because they flower in midwinter, often when the ground is blanketed with snow, and the mercury hovering around the zero mark. A witch hazel from southern Missouri and Arkansas, known as Hamamelis vernalis, unfolds its strangely-shaped petals near the end of January, even when transplanted to northern states.

The floral procession is then continued by the Japanese and Chinese witch hazels, which bloom in February, as a rule, although sometimes not until March. In the Arnold Arboretum, where all of these shrubs have been planted, it often happens that flowers are to be found every month in the year, with the exception of December, the various witch hazels giving the winter blooms.

woods, or perhaps scattered among other trees and shrubs along the banks of small streams. Here and there a specimen is found which has grown to be 20 feet high, and such a tree when covered with its golden-hued flowers makes a picture that is almost startling if one comes upon it suddenly. Whether as tree or shrub, however, the common witch hazel seldom makes an erect growth, having, on the contrary, a straggling and somewhat disordered appearance.

Bursting Seed Pods
Small boys like to hunt out the witch hazels and pick the fruit, allowing it to dry in the house. For then, on occasion, the capsules burst with much force, often with its golden nuts which contain with surprising velocity. This curious explosive force of the seed pods serves to propagate the plant in a most effective way, the seeds being thrown to distant locations. The process is a slow one, though, two years being required for the seeds to sprout.

The fact that witch hazels are to be found on the plant at the same time is the reason for the Greek name, Hamamelis, which was given to the plant by Linnaeus, the name meaning "flowers together with fruit."

The flower buds of the common witch hazels are formed as early as August, and as this plant is somewhat erratic in its behavior, flowers are occasionally seen in September, although in other years they have been known to delay their unfolding until April. November is the month when they are most likely to appear. The oddly shaped individual blooms are well worth studying because of the curious way in which they are produced.

While the northern species becomes sometimes little less than a tree, its southern cousin is a much more dwarfed shrub, rarely growing more than six feet high. The flowers are light yellow, with petals a half-inch long and borne very freely.

Superiorities of the Orientals
After all, though, it is the witch hazels from China and Japan which are the most promising subjects for cultivation in gardens. Because of their unique beauty and their more

unique habits they are being taken up by nurserymen, and doubtless will eventually become common in the gardens of Europe and America, as well as those of China and Japan. They are especially well adapted to city gardens. Indeed, there are few shrubs of any kind which will stand the dust and smoke of city life so well. What is more, they have proved absolutely hardy even in exceedingly cold situations. No plants which have been introduced from Asia have added more to the interest of northern gardens in winter.

Although they grow with as much freedom as the American species and become almost as large as Hamamelis virginiana, they are rather more decorative in their general appearance. The flowers, too, are larger, and the plants begin to bloom when only a few feet high.

Prof. C. S. Sargent of the Arnold Arboretum, who is considered one of the best authorities, believes that the Chinese species is the one most worth general cultivation. All of these witch hazels, however, possess an interest and a charm to be found in few other shrubs, no matter what part of the world they may come. This charm is not due wholly to their flowers or to their unusual habits, either, as the foliage adds much to the beauty of the fall landscape, taking on bright yellow, orange, or purple hues.

The name witch hazel is somewhat misleading, for the plant has never had any association with matters of legendary lore. Which in this case doubtless was applied as meaning "weak," just as in the case of the witch elm, and having reference to the drooping habit of the shrub.

COLUMBIA RIVER RECLAMATION
VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 30 (Special Correspondence)—Representatives of the Columbia River Reclamation Company have arrived here to confer with the Provincial Government on plans for the reclamation of 43,000 acres of rich agricultural land along the Columbia River, stretching 85 miles south from Golden, in the interior of British Columbia. It is estimated that this land can be reclaimed at a cost of \$3,000,000 and then sold to settlers.

ARMS RACE VIEWED AS NATIONAL FOLLY

The Fall River, Mass., Cotton Manufacturers Association in a public statement announced that the mills would be compelled to shut down for lack of water material unless additional water rights carrying facilities were provided for conveying cotton to the mills in that city, and similar conditions exist in view in other textile manufacturing centers of the east.

LATAVIA GOLD CURRENCY
LONDON, Nov. 7.—Latavia will issue a standard currency, with unit of one equal in value to a Swiss franc.



He is widely known among men of affairs, is a member of the New England Cotton Manufacturers Association, the New England Shoe and Leather Association and the National Association of Manufacturers.

Buyers on the coast are placing orders where immediate loading is guaranteed at prices which are considered to be a little over the market. Atlantic coast space on the regular vessels is almost impossible to obtain.

During the first nine months this year the railroads had a net operating income of \$529,413,000, compared with \$393,793,000 during the corresponding period last year. This is at the annual rate of return of 3.96 per cent, compared with 2.95 per cent during the first nine months in 1921. Operating revenues for the nine months' period amounted to \$4,027,306,000, a decrease of 2.8 per cent, compared with the similar months last year. Operating expenses totaled \$3,494,444,000, a decrease of 7.7 per cent compared with the corresponding nine months in 1921. The railroads during that period this year failed by \$72,120,000 to realize a 6 per cent return, during the nine months last year they lacked \$408,131,000 of that return.

DENMARK'S FARMING GROWTH
Denmark's cultivated agricultural area 1,719,000 hectares, compared to 1,683,000 in 1921 (one hectare equals 2.47 acres). The 18 per cent acreage devoted to cereals is 10 per cent of the total cultivated area; rye 16, rye 13, wheat 5.6, potatoes 4.8, sugar beet 7 and kohlrabi 9.

LONDON QUOTATIONS
LONDON, Nov. 1.—Consols for money 104½; 2½s. 87; Grand Trunk ½, DeBeers ½, Rand Mines 2½. Money 5 per cent. Discount rates for three months' bills 4½ per cent.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

COLUMBIA HAS A
BETTER OUTLOOK

All but One of Last Year's
Basketball Players Return—
New Recruits

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Although only 13 men reported to Coach Joseph Deering, Columbia University basketball mentor, for the initial practice of the season yesterday afternoon, prospects of obtaining a winning five are considerably better than last year. With the exception of the former captain, L. R. Watson, who is lost to the team through graduation, last season's aggregation will remain intact. While the loss of Watson is a serious one it will not result in a substantial gap, inasmuch as Nicholas Smith '24, who understudied Watson at center last year, has been doing some preseason training and is in good shape to fill the position. In addition to this fact some recruits from the class of '25 have applied for varsity positions, and from their showing as freshmen it appears that at least two of the former regulars will be relegated to the bench.

H. F. Springhorn '23, right forward, and J. F. Mullen '23, left forward, were the only two men from last year's team who reported yesterday. Capt. Robert Pulley '23, left guard, and M. T. Reilly '23, right guard, are both out for football and will not participate in practice until after the game with Colgate on Thanksgiving Day. Springhorn and Pulley are both certain of their positions; but it is probable that Mullen will be supplanted by H. C. Dockerill '25, while Reilly will give way to H. C. Wilson '25. Both of the sophomores named started for the freshmen last year. J. J. Donaldson '25, who played center with the same quintet, is also out for a position.

F. C. Raymond '25, who played on the Cristobal High School team in the Panama Canal Zone for four years, is an exceptionally promising candidate but it is doubtful whether he will be allowed to take part in league games, due to eligibility rules affecting transfers from other institutions. The remaining candidates who reported include Herbert Evans '23, Fabian Stockhammer '23, J. J. Baldwin '25, Henry Rubin '24 and Samuel Strom '25. Strom was first baseman on the varsity nine last spring. The schedule follows:

Jan. 9—Princeton University at Princeton; 15—Cornell University at Columbia; 16—Dartmouth College at Hanover. Feb. 12—Yale University at Columbia; 17—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 25—Dartmouth at Columbia; 27—University of Pennsylvania at Columbia; March 6—Cornell at Cornell; 10—Princeton at Columbia; 16—Yale at Yale.

WILLIAMSON IS
B. U. A. A. PRESIDENT

Elect Members of Association to
the Athletic Council

N. L. Williamson, right halfback on the varsity football team, yesterday was elected president of the Boston University Athletic Association. This election automatically makes him a member of the athletic council, the ruling body, composed of undergraduates and faculty. The other members of the association elected to the council are: Francis Merriam, Newburyport, and Franklin Woodward, Marlboro. Raymond Evans, Lynn, was elected vice-president of the association and Raymond Smith, Wollaston, secretary.

Edward Merrill, North Abington, was elected manager of the baseball team for the coming collegiate year.

Other managerial positions filled were: Hockey, Roy Lawson, Brockton; boxing, James Flaxman, Dorchester; pistol team, Stanley Blanchard, Binghamton, N. Y.; tennis, Robert Hess, Leominster, and rifle team, Maxwell Thompson, Methuen.

Manager-elect Edward Merrill of the baseball team announced the schedule as arranged to date.

April 2—Open; 4—open; 7—Harvard at Cambridge; 9—open; 11—open; 14—Brown at Providence; 16—open; 18—Boston College at University Heights; 21—Holy Cross at Worcester; 23—open; 25—open; 27—open; 29—Tufts at Medford; 30—Bates at Lewiston.

Amherst Athletes Win
Telegraphic Meet

Superior Over Tufts in Every
Event Except 100-Yard Dash

MEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 7.—Amherst College defeated Tufts College in this fall telegraphic athletic meet this fall, completed yesterday. It has taken two weeks to run it off, 170 men taking part from each college. Tufts proved to be superior in only one event, the 100-yard dash. Amherst showed a marked advantage in the running broad jump.

It is of interest to note that these meets are part of the regular gymnasium course of training and do not include picked men of athletic ability. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Amherst, 12.46a. average time (140 men); Tufts, 12.18a. Shotput—Amherst, 26.26ft. average (140 men); Tufts, 25.94ft.

Running Broad Jump—Amherst, 15.49ft. average (140 men); Tufts, 15.49ft. Relay Race—Amherst, 4.22min. average (30 teams); Tufts, 4.21min.

One-Mile Run—Amherst, 5.21m. (first 10 men); Tufts, 5.40m.

TOTALS
100-Yard Dash—Amherst, 1745.5a.; Tufts, 1766.2a.
Shotput—Amherst, 3735.41ft.; Tufts, 3645.8ft.

Running Broad Jump—Amherst, 2169.75 ft.; Tufts, 2169.75 ft.
Relay Race—Amherst, 131.29m.; Tufts, 135.37m.
One-Mile Run—Amherst 53.6m.; Tufts, 55.49m.

R. H. AND JOYCE WETHERED
WIN FOURSOME TOURNAY

Defeat Mrs. Patey and Layton of Walton Heath in the
Final Round, 2 and 1, Over 36 Holes

LONDON, Eng., Oct. 27 (Special Correspondence). The Worplesdon foursome golf tournament has ended in a victory for the brilliant brother and sister golfers, R. H. and Joyce Wethered. They very naturally started pretty warm favorites, and though they only had one really easy match in the second round they finally triumphed over all opponents.

In the first round they won by 2



Photograph © Sport & General, London

Miss Joyce Wethered and R. H. Wethered

and 1, though this shortage was partly due to Miss Joyce Wethered putting her opponent in at the sixteenth. The second round they won in 7 and 5, and the third and semi-final in 3 and 2 each. In the final round they beat Mrs. Patey and Layton of Walton Heath by 2 and 1 over 36 holes.

At the end of the morning round the Wethereds were 2 up but by the end of the fifth hole in the afternoon

cent from shot by Layton, who laid his ball stone dead for a 3. It was a pity after such exciting golf that Layton was bunkered off his drive at the seventeenth, and his partner failing to get out put the ball under the bunker face and they finally picked up.

In a match at St. Andrews between Scottish ladies and men, the latter conceding a half, the men won the singles by 6 matches to 4 and the foursomes by 3 to 2.

HARVARD CREWS TO STAGE
NOVEL FALL COMPETITION

Four Different Coaches Will Enter Eight in One and
Seven-Eighths-Mile Race on the Charles River

One of the most interesting events that has been held in fall rowing at Harvard University will take place on the Charles River Friday afternoon when a race is held over the 1½-mile course between the Cottage Farm Bridge and the Union Boat Club with five crews competing. It will not only be a test of the oarsmen, but also one of coaches, as three of the five crews have been coached by different men this fall.

F. J. Muller, the new coach who has been handling the varsity this fall, has entered Crews A and B for the race; Coach William Haines, who has been varsity coach for a number of years, will be represented by the 150-pound varsity; Coach Edward Brown, who has been handling the class crews during the fall, will enter a class eight, and Herbert Haines, who has been coaching the freshmen, will enter either Crew A or Crew B.

Coach R. T. Fisher gave his Harvard varsity football squad a very strenuous afternoon yesterday, and it is expected that today will be fully as hard. George Owen Jr. '23, star halfback, was the only first-string varsity player on the field who did not have some scrimmaging, and W. H. Churchill '23, the player who ran back the opening kickoff in the Florida game for a touchdown took his place.

F. P. Coburn '22, the star defensive back who has been out of the game for some days, was not on the field. Coach Fisher sent Team A through a brief scrimmage workout with the second eleven, followed by one of the longest signal drills yet held this fall.

As darkness settled in the Stadium, a new white leather ball, the so-called "ghost ball," was substituted for the usual pigskin, in order that the drill might continue.

Team A lined up with Percy Jenkins '24 and D. S. Holder '24 on the left and right wings, respectively. H. T. Dunker '25 was back at tackle, paired with C. A. Eastman '24, C. J. Hubbard '24 and H. S. Grew Jr. '24 were at guard, H. W. Clark '23 alternating with Standish Bradford '23 at center, Capt. C. S. Buell '23 at quarterback, and E. L. Gehrke '25, Chapin, and Owen in the backfield. Churchill took Owen's place in the scrimmage, but the latter went through the long signal drill with Team A.

IOWA STATE HAS
BRIGHT OUTLOOK

Cross-Country Team Has a Good
Chance to Repeat Victories of
Past Three Years

AMES, Ia., Nov. 7 (Special).—The Iowa State College cross-country team has a good chance this season of repeating its victories of the last three years in the Missouri Valley Conference run and of winning or ranking high in the Western Conference meet, judging from the performances of members of the squad so far this fall.

The long daily trials over hills and valleys upon which Arthur Smith, head track coach at Iowa State College, has been sending his harriers, have sifted out of the large squad which started the season seven or eight men who have been making good time in the trial runs.

Three members of last year's team are on the squad. They are Capt. Lloyd Rathbun '23, E. L. Bierbaum '23, and A. L. Brown '23. Rathbun is the outstanding man of the team both on the basis of his past records and his work this season. In the 1921 Missouri Valley meet he crossed the line ahead of the field and in the Western Conference meet he placed a close second in spite of the fact that at one point in the race he went about 50 yards off the course. Last spring Rathbun was accounted one of the best two-milers in the country. Both Bierbaum and Brown have had one year of varsity experience. They are running better this fall than they ever have before.

G. S. McIntire '25, a newcomer to the squad, has made better time in the trial runs than any other member of the squad with the exception of Rathbun. G. L. Seaton '24, is putting in his second season with the harriers. Others of Coach Smith's most consistent runners are Dwight Holcomb '25, A. W. Houtz '24 and E. A. Hollowell '24.

In a recent practice run Rathbun finished first over the five mile course in 26m. 48s. McIntire was second, Seaton third, Brown fourth, Bierbaum fifth, Holcomb sixth, and Houtz seventh.

Iowa State has three cross-country meets scheduled. The first is with the University of Nebraska at Ames, Nov. 8. The Ames harriers will compete in the Missouri Valley Conference race at Washington University, St. Louis, Nov. 11 and the Western Conference meet at Purdue University, Nov. 25.

Hagenlacher in
Billiard Tourney

German Representative Will
Play in Title Match

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Erlich Hagenlacher, 18.2 baikin billiards professional champion of Germany, who recently arrived in the United States in preparation for the world's championship tourney to be held in New York, began playing billiards 10 years ago in Berlin.

During his recent stay in New York Hagenlacher met Kodji Yumada, the Japanese champion, in several contests in which the skill of both was estimated as nearly equal to the standard of the leading American players. The coming tourney will give the German his first chance at the title held by Jacob Schaefer of Chicago.

He may not win the tourney, but he is expected to make a good showing. His play is steady, not fast or slow. He has an accurate draw shot, as well as good judgment of distance in landing on the second ball. While his masse work is not spectacular, he can negotiate this shot equally well with either hand. He is a strong open player.

At the winter of 1921 when Hagenlacher made his first appearance in New York he looked like anything but the typical European player. Tall and slender and exceedingly active, he would then easily have passed for a hardy westerner. He resembles in build and general appearance Walter Franklin, the pocket billiard player of Kansas City.

UNIVERSITY TO
INTRODUCE SOCCER

Team Is Formed at Northwestern
and Game Scheduled

EVANSTON, Ill., Nov. 7 (Special).—In accordance with the program of the Athletic Association of Northwestern University to promote all forms of mass athletics and intramural sports, a soccer team has been organized at the Purple institution.

Although the movement to organize a soccer team has just been started, complete equipment has been secured and a considerable number of men has answered the call for players. If soccer gains in favor this year D. M. Evans, director of athletics, expects to make the game a major sport.

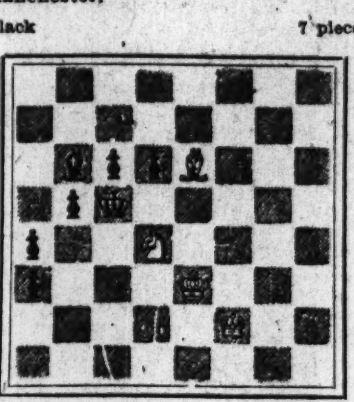
The sport is somewhat new in this section, although Ohio State University, University of Iowa, University of Illinois, University of Wisconsin, University of Michigan and the University of Chicago have soccer teams. A schedule for teams in the Intercollegiate Conference may be arranged next year.

"Soccer," says Frank Hill, Northwestern track coach, "is the best game I know of for developing wind and stamina. The constant starting, stopping and sprinting, and the use of all the main muscles of the body, makes this a pre-eminent sport."

A soccer game is scheduled for the Northwestern Homecoming Day, Nov. 11, to officially introduce the sport to Northwestern University.

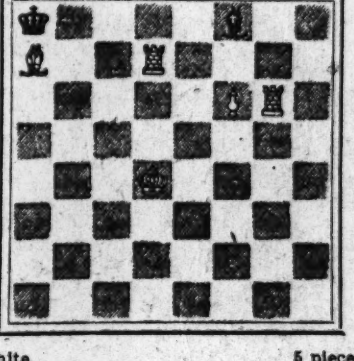
CHESS
By George H. Duffell

PROBLEM NO. 415
Original: Composed especially for
The Christian Science Monitor from
the London Office. By A. M. Murray,
Manchester.



White to move. 4 pieces

PROBLEM NO. 416
By S. Loyd



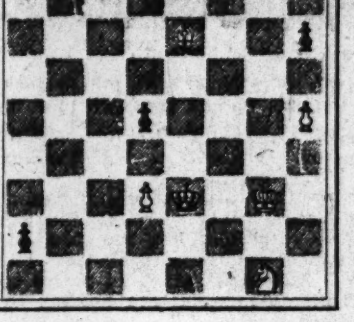
White to move. 5 pieces

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS
No. 415. P-K4 K-B5
No. 416. K-B4 K-Q4

Prob. Comp. 1 B-KR3
G. Guidelli
Problem No. 408 has been cooked
by B-B4, etc.

PROBLEM COMPOSITION
Showing a well-balanced End Game
especially selected.

By W. and M. Platow 4 Pieces



White to move and win 5 Pieces

Notes
Frank J. Marshall, if the plans
carry, will be called on to defend his
title of American chess champion on
March 15 of next year against Edward
Tasker of Chicago. Articles of agree-
ment were recently signed at Mar-
shall's Chess Club Inc., New York, and
call for a match of 15 games with a
purse of \$5000 to be raised before Dec.
31. Four games at least will be con-
tested in New York and the balance in

TIGERS PREPARE
FOR HARVARD TILT

Hard Scrimmage for Today and
Tomorrow—Entrain Thursday

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 7.—W. W. Roper, head coach of the Princeton varsity football squad, ordered hard scrimmages for this afternoon and tomorrow in preparation for the game with Harvard Saturday, which will be the twenty-fifth meeting between these two traditional rivals on the gridiron. A light workout will take place Thursday before the squad entrains for Boston.

Yesterday the intensive preparations for the big game started with a long drill in fundamentals and an hour's dummy scrimmage on University Field. For the first time this season the Tigers were forced to practice in the rain, and in the drill, which lasted until they had plenty of opportunity to become familiar with the slippery field and water-logged ball.

Early yesterday afternoon S. H. Thomson '22, R. G. Hills '25, H. W. Crum and J. B. Cleaves '23 punted from behind one of the scrubs' lines, while another set of scrubs tried to break through and hurry the kicks. As the ball was wet, none of the kickers were able to get good distance, although Cleaves averaged well over 45 yards.

Considerable attention was paid to drop-kicking. K. B. Smith '24, Dinmore, H. F. Baker '22 and Thomson were all given the opportunity to kick from the 15-yard line or point after touchdown from behind one of the scrubs' lines, while another attempted to block the kicks. Smith was the most successful, putting all of his seven kicks over the bar, and only one was blocked when Thomson was getting the ball off after a bad pass from center.

The men were given a long drill in punting in passes hurled by A. B. Snelvy '23 and Cleaves, and the backs spent considerable time catching punts

Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and New Orleans. Marshall states his intention to train both mentally and physically for the encounter, leaving New York about Feb. 1.

It is rather unique in championships that this should be Marshall's first challenge in 13 years (1909), since he won it from Jackson W. Showalter of Kentucky.

The first American champion was S. Lipschuetz of New York in 1889; he was succeeded by Showalter, who defeated himself successfully against E. Kemeny, J. F. Barry and A. B. Hodges. Hodges, however, in a second match with Showalter, won the title and retired, the title reverting to Showalter. Pillsbury then firmly established his right by beating Showalter twice, but when Pillsbury passed away it again reverted to Showalter, who held it until he met Marshall.

Little Sammy Reschewski has been taken in hand by the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which caused his arrest in order to determine whether or not he was playing too much chess. Whatever the outcome may be, one can feel assured that the boy's best interests will be safeguarded.

Jose R. Capablanca is due to arrive in America the middle of November. Clubs interested to secure engagements may write H. Helms, 160 Nassau Street, New York City.

The eleventh championship of the southern counties, England, was won by Hampshire, who beat Sussex in the final, 15½-14½, after an exciting finish.

Mr. T. Taylor for the sixth time captured the Devon championship.

R. Cook finished second. South Africa reports a match between the Home and Elsewhere Bornea won by the latter, 26 to 8.

The sixth national Swedish championship was won by A. Haakanson, with A. Olson second.

The two following games are from the New York tourney:

Jaffe	skl	Jaffe	skl
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	11 P-B5	B-B5
2 Kt-K3	K-K3	12 Q-B5	R-K4
3 B-K3	P-Q3	13 P-K3	Kt-B3
4 Castles	B-K2	14 B-B3	Q-K2
5 P-Q4	PxP	15 P-KK4	P-KK4
6 Kt-P3	Castles	16 Q-Q3	Kt-Q4
7 Kt-QB3	R-K	17 Kt-K3	R-K3
8 K-R3	B-B4	18 Q-K3	Q-K3
9 Kt-K3	B-K15	19 R-R3	P-R3
10 Kt-Q5	Kt-P	20 R-Q	Q-Q3
11 Q-B3	B-B	21 P-Q3	R-Q3
12 Kt-B4	R-K3	22 R-Q3	R-P3
13 Kt-Kt	BxKt	23 R-Q3	R-P3
14 Q-B5	P-KK13	24 R-Q7	K-K13
15 Kt-B4	K-K13	25 R-Q7	R-P3
16 Kt-B4	K-K13	26 R-Q7	R-P3
17 Kt-Q5	B-Q3	27 R-K4	P-R5
18 Q-R3	R-K4	28 Q-R3	P-R4
19 Kt-B4	B-B	29 P-R3	R-R3
20 Kt-B3	P-Q3	30 P-R3	R-R3
21 Q-K13	B-K13	31 R-R3	K-K13
22 B-Q2	R-K	32 R-R3	K-K13
23 Kt-Q5	B-K3	33 R-R3	K-K13
24 Kt-B4	K-K4	34 R-R3	K-K13
25 Kt-B3	P-Q3	35 R-R3	K-K13
26 Kt-B3	R-K2	36 Kt-B3	K-K13
27 Kt-B4	P-QB3	37 Kt-B3	K-K13
28 Q-R3	Q-B2	38 R-R3	K-K13
29 Kt-B3	K-K13	39 R-R3	K-K13
30 P-B4	Kt-Q3	40 P-B4	Kt-Q3

Lasker Bernstein White Black
1 P-Q4 Kt-K3 19 P-Q6 Q-B2
2 Kt-K3 P-Q3 20 R-K3 P-Q3
3 Kt-B3 P-Q4 21 P-Q3 P-K3
4 B-K13 B-B4 22 P-Q3 P-K3
5 P-K3 P-K3 23 P-KR4 K-P
6 P-Q3 B-B 24 P-K13 R-P
7 P-B3 P-B3 25 P-B3 P-K3
8 Castles B-K2 26 R-R3 Kt-B
9 Kt-K5 Kt-K3 27 P-P P-P
10 B-B Q-B 28 K-B2 K-Q2
11 P-B3 P-B4 29 R-R3 K-Q3
12 Kt-Kt Kt-Kt 30 P-B3 K-Q3
13 P-K4 Castles 31 R-P K-Q
14 Q-R3 Q-B2 32 R-KKt Q-R
15 P-B6 P-KP 33 R-KKt Q-R
16 Kt-B4 P-K4 34 R-KKt Q-R
17 P-B4 P-K4 35 R-Q Resigns
18 P-Q5 KR-Q

and running them back, while the line men practiced starting and charging. The afternoon's work ended with a long dummy scrimmage, in which the first two varsity teams lined up against scrub linemen and spent an hour perfecting plays.

All the first varsity men who took part in the Chicago game were back in uniform and H. K. Gray '23 was in the varsity lineup for the first time, while J. P. Gorman '23 and Snively made their first appearance in uniform since the clash with the Maroon. All the men who played against Swarthmore last Saturday were also out and in good shape. E. A. Newby '25, the only man who was removed from the game, playing at half on the second team.

STOUTENBURGH WINS
FIRST TWO BLOCKS

L. M. Stoutenburgh of Buffalo won the first two blocks of the professional pocket billiard match with Arthur Woods of Pawtucket at the State Theater Club, Boston, yesterday. Stoutenburgh won the afternoon session, 154 to 122, and in the evening, 155 to 122, compiling a lead of 90 over Woods for the first day of play.

Woods appeared to be decidedly off form, though neither played up to the standard of a champion. The high run of the afternoon was 33, made by Stoutenburgh, and 31 in the evening, by Woods. The afternoon match was completed in 14 innings and 13 innings in the evening.

Following each block Stoutenburgh showed complete mastery of the cue and explained the fundamentals of pocket billiards.

AFTERNOON GAME
L. M. Stoutenburgh—149 3 7 3 4 11 13
A. Woods—122 13 11 3 2 15 3 0 13
10 24 4 5 122. Innings—15.
Referee—Patrick Keefe. Score—A. L. Truelson.

EVENING GAME
L. M. Stoutenburgh—14 23 2 8 17 5 25
A. Woods—14 12 0 31 22 2 12 8
1 2 3 5 6 14—155. Innings—13.
Arthur Woods—14 12 0 31 22 2 12 8
0 3 0—97. Innings—12.
Referee—Patrick Keefe. S for scratch.

ZONE PLAN OFFERED
FOR DAVIS CUP PLAY

Tennis Authorities Are to Hold
Important Meeting in Lon-
don Dec. 20

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Followers of lawn tennis the world over are looking forward to the coming meeting of the leaders of this sport in London, Dec. 20, as topics of much importance to tennis players will be acted upon. To the followers of the sport in the United States added interest will be taken in the meeting as the question of making the Davis Cup competition of the future a zone proposition will be up for discussion. It is now proposed to form two geographical zones, one an American and the other a European.

The United States Lawn Tennis Association called the conference for the purpose of taking up the question of a general revision of Davis Cup regulations. It will be followed by a second one under the auspices of the International Lawn Tennis Federation to discuss playing rules and adopt a new international code.

It is expected that at least 10 nations will be represented at the conferences which will probably have the most far-reaching effect upon tennis of any ever held. Besides the United States, they include England, France, Spain, Rumania, Canada, Australia, South Africa, India and Denmark.

The proposal to create two Davis Cup zones is an outgrowth of discussion at a meeting in London last summer and designed to meet the enlarging scope of the contest. Under the plan, each nation, in forwarding its challenger, would state whether it desired to compete in the American or European group.

Separate draws would be made, the winners of the sectional play to meet for the right to challenge the nation holding the trophy. Chief among the virtues of the plan, it was pointed out, is that it would minimize burdensome traveling among nations competing in early rounds.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 6.—The Melbourne Herald says the proposal advanced in the United States that a "zone system" should be adopted hereafter in competitions for the Davis Cup, the international lawn tennis trophy, has met with approval from local tennis players.

G. L. Patterson, captain of Australia's 1923 Davis Cup team, is quoted as declaring he has no doubt the system will be adopted.

YALE GIVEN HARD
SCRIMMAGE TODAY

Coach Jones to Use at Least Two
Complete Sets of Backs

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 7.—Coach T. A. D. Jones '08 plans to put his Yale varsity football squad through the first hard scrimmage of the week this afternoon, using at least two complete sets of backs. Yesterday the varsity was given a respite, so far as scrimmaging was concerned, going through a dummy scrimmage after the second team had fought it out with the scrub team for more than a half hour.

The scrimmage between the scrubs and the second varsity was run off in a light rain, but both teams handled the ball remarkably well. D. J. Kelley '23, R. T. Knapp '23 and E. F. Blair '24 made touchdowns for the varsity substitutes, Blair's following a run of 60 yards after the big end intercepted a forward pass.

Every one of the regulars reported and was in the first string lineup yesterday except Anton Hulman '24, who was replaced at right end by J. M. Deaver '24S. C. F. Eddy '23 was at left end, J. H. Joss '25 and J. L. Miller '24 at tackles, H. K. Cross '23 and P. H. Cruikshank '23 at guards and W. M. Lovejoy '25 at center. Deaver was at right end and last season, but Hulman's game has won him the advantage this fall and will probably hold him the place, Hulman being simply resting yesterday.

N. G. Neidinger '24, who was the outstanding star of the Brown game last Saturday, again ran the varsity in the dummy scrimmage yesterday, and his companion back, H. W. Wright '24, Capt. R. E. Jordan '23, and W. N. Mallory '24. Although Captain Jordan and Mallory will not scrimmage much in practice this week, both will play today, if necessary, according to Trainer John Mack.

There is some question now as to whether C. M.

ATHLETICS

TECH MAKES PLANS FOR INDOOR TRACK SEASON

Swimming Candidates Will Be Called Out Tomorrow and Practice Will Start Immediately

Preparations for the coming indoor track season at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology got under way yesterday when as many as 30 men were present at the initial meeting at which Coach F. M. Kanaly, Capt. A. D. Smith '23, and Manager George Swartz '23 outlined the plans for the year. Technology, it was announced, will be represented at the Boston Athletic Association games, the Millrose games in New York, the Knights of Columbus games here, and both the New England A. U. and I. C. A. A. championships. There is a possibility that a Tech relay team may go to Baltimore for the Johns Hopkins relay carnival in February.

After outlining the plans for the approaching season, Coach Kanaly brought home the fact that only a handful of men from last spring's track team have returned and every one of the four members of the indoor mile relay team that made a new Tech record on the boards last winter has graduated or left the Institute. The scarcity of quarter-mile material this year is one of the biggest factors the Tech men have to contend with.

The training plans for the period just before winter sets in will include one feature which is being tried for the first time this year. On certain days every man on the squad will be required to perform on certain events. One day, for instance, will be devoted to high jumping and every man out for track will have to undergo trials in this event irrespective of his abilities or preferences. This procedure is expected to provide a means for singling out the more promising material.

Capt. A. D. Smith '23 and G. L. Bateman '25, a former Phillips-Andover Academy quarter-mile, are the only two promising 440-yard men available for the mile-relay team of four men which is Tech's biggest concern during the indoor season. The main objective of the relay team is the race with Harvard at the B. A. A. games. Tech has won in this event three successive times, but the ability of the Engineers to repeat this winter, especially in view of the weakness of middle-distance material, Coach W. J. Bingham has now at Harvard, is problematical.

To make it possible for Coach Kanaly to devote a great deal of time to polishing up the relay team before its first race, trials will be held much earlier than in previous years. Ten days before the Christmas examination period, the Tech men will hold time trials which will eliminate all but six of the total number of aspirants. The greater part of the time will then be devoted to improving the form and speed of this material.

Tech's spring season will start with the interclass games on April 21. This event is held not only for the purpose of satisfying class rivalry but also to study the Engineer team under actual competitive conditions for the first time. A week after the interclass games comes the Pennsylvania relay

carnival, to which Tech will send its mile relay team and two or three individuals. Negotiations are also under way for a dual meet with the Naval Academy, for the same day the Penn games are held. If the meet with the cadets is arranged, then the plans to send a relay team to Philadelphia will be abandoned.

The Technology-Harvard dual meet will be held at the Stadium on May 5. A week later the Engineers will enter a relay team to meet Dartmouth. Tech considers the Green a natural competitor, being in a class between the "Big Three" and the smaller colleges. That these two institutions are logical rivals was proved two years ago when Tech defeated the Dartmouth team, led by E. J. Thompson, by a margin of one lone point in one of the most thrilling track meets ever witnessed in this locality.

The New England intercollegiate which will probably be held on Tech's home grounds, will be staged on May 18-19. The Engineers need one more victory to capture the trophy and it will be their object, more than ever before, to come on top when the final count is taken after the meet. The I. C. A. A. A. Championships at Philadelphia, May 25-26 will close the year's program.

Swimming candidates at Technology will be called out tomorrow and practice will start immediately after for both the varsity and freshman teams. This gives the varsity team a period of more than three months to get into shape before the first meet which will be with Wesleyan on Jan. 20. With nine veterans from last year's team on hand, prospects for a winning aggregation are much brighter than a year ago when all but two men from the previous season's outfit were gone.

H. D. Holm of the Brookline Swimming Club will coach the Engineers this winter. He was at the helm two years ago and turned out a team that met with more than moderate success. His chief difficulty will be to develop divers. The graduation of W. B. Purinton and the loss of M. J. Buerger '24 leaves the team without any veteran divers.

The men from last winter's team with whom Coach Holm can form a nucleus are, E. C. Palmer '23, C. L. Dunn '24, David Evans Jr. '24, L. P. Marsh '24 and E. S. Taylor '24, for the dashes and relay; Capt. W. L. Stewart '23 and G. M. Nauman '23 for the breast and back strokes; and J. H. Fenninger '24 and V. K. Cates '24, plungers. B. A. Oxnard and M. A. Baldwin are two members of last year's freshman team who may prove valuable additions to the varsity. The schedule:

Jan. 20—Wesleyan University at Middletown; 27—United States Military Academy at West Point.

Feb. 3—Amherst at Boston; 10—Dartmouth at Hanover; 17—United States Naval Academy at Annapolis; 24—Yale at New Haven.

March 15—Brown at Boston; 17—New England Intercollegiate at Boston.

Two Players Tied in Opening Tourney

D. B. Parson and E. L. Scofield Are Tied for Gold Medal

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 7.—D. B. Parson of Youngstown, O., and E. L. Scofield of Moore County, have the honor of being the two players who tied for first qualifying-round gold medal offered in a golf tournament here for the season of 1932-33. Each turned in a card of 81 yesterday. C. B. Hudson of the North Fork Country Club had the honor of driving off the first ball of the season.

P. R. Keating of Spring Lake, H. G. Phillips of Pinehurst, and F. C. McLean of Massillon, O., followed the leaders, at 83, and all of the first division finished in 85 or better. John D. Armstrong of New London, Conn., squeezed into the first eight on the play-off of a tie for last place. Five-eighths finished for match play. The odds of the first eight follow:

Player and club	Out in T
D. B. Parson, Youngstown	43 38 81
E. L. Scofield, Moore County	40 41 81
F. T. Keating, Spring Lake	42 41 83
P. R. Keating, Spring Lake	43 40 83
H. G. Phillips, Moore County	35 48 83
C. A. Lohmann, Cleveland	45 39 84
H. J. Blue, Aberdeen	42 42 84
J. D. Armstrong, Shenandoah	42 43 85

CHAMPION TO DEFEND TITLE

Match Will Show More Westerners Here

Edward Lewis, world's champion, will wrestle in defense of his heavyweight title, next Friday evening, Nov. 10, in Mechanics Hall, Boston, with Joseph Mondt, a tutor, also an amateur wrestler at the Colorado Agricultural College. Though Mondt has not been seen around this section of the country, Promoter G. V. Tuohy has assured followers of the sport here that he is well known in the west and will give a good account of himself in his coming match with Lewis. Mondt is only 10 inches over five feet, but is built solid and weighs 218.

Allen Eustace from Kansas, who holds a verdict over Stanislaus Zbyszko will meet Joseph Turner in the preliminary to the final match. Both men are from the west as well as Mondt, all of which follows in accordance with Tuohy's plan of showing westerners of high standing as possible.

All matches will go to a one-fall finish, except the final event which will be best two out of three unless the first fall extends over a two-hour time limit.

Griffith Refuses to Handle Mixup

Conference Commission of Athletics Explains Why

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—In refusing to handle the controversy between University of Wisconsin and University of Illinois over the alleged professionalism of six football stars, Griffith, commissioner of athletics for the Intercollegiate Conference, stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today that by an understanding with the directors of the Conference his jurisdiction does not extend to professionalism occurring before June 1 of this year.

Commissioner Griffith said he would do nothing to see punishment inflicted on any of the boys mentioned in the present scandals on charges of professionalism previous to last June. They are J. A. B. Murry '25, Badger tackle; A. L. Augur '24, Illini tackle, who has been suspended by the faculty boards of their respective institutions, and four other Illinois players, V. J. Green '23, center; J. E. Yates '25, halfback; W. H. Robinson '24, halfback, and P. S. Durant '23, end, against whom Illinois has taken no action pending receipt of definite charges from Wisconsin.

"Before June 1, 1932," said Mayor Griffith, here today, "only half-hearted attempts were made throughout the Conference to enforce the amateur rule; consequently, the boys had a right to feel that infractions would be overlooked. At the memorable meeting in June the directors agreed that they would wholeheartedly and honestly enforce this rule in their respective institutions and each director advised his men that the rule would henceforth be enforced. The men who violated the rule after such a warning should be disbanded. However, I have refused to consider all of the cases which have come to my office in which charges were made that Conference athletes had engaged in professional athletics before June 1, 1932."

Word is received from Wisconsin that it has been trying to get Mayor Griffith to take up the Murry matter. This may explain Wisconsin's delay in forwarding the information against the four additional players whom it protested. Illinois has been apparently calling for the facts of Wisconsin's assertions that Major Griffith's delay in taking up the matter, inasmuch as he handled the case of D. F. Roby '23, halfback at University of Michigan, unjustly accused of more than three years of college athletics. Investigation in this case led back to 1917.

"While it was understood," said Major Griffith today, "that I would not handle alleged violations of the rule which forbids Conference athletes to play professional baseball or professional football, where the act was committed before June 1, 1932, it was also understood that any school could call the attention of another school to alleged violations of this rule on the part of any members of the school in question."

"The Roby case was different in that no charges of professionalism were made against this player and the only point involved was whether or not he had competed for three years in college athletics."

From Illinois it is learned that the chief motive for the action of George Huff, athletic director, in protesting Murry despite the understanding regarding a clean slate on professionalism was a ranking resentment that Illinois had suffered so heavily by discharging players who participated in the Carlin-Taylorville football game, while Wisconsin apparently was attempting to get by with one player claimed guilty of a similar performance. Wisconsin's protest of four other Illinois players was a reprisal.

LEXINGTON LEADS IN DIVISION A

Three Important Association Games Scheduled for Saturday

The Lexington Field Hockey Club, which won the association championship in the spring, is leading Division A of the Boston Field Hockey Association, and the triple tie in Division B of a week ago has been reduced to a tie for the first place between the Free Booters, captained by Miss Gertrude Robinson of Malden, and composed largely of Bryn Mawr girls, and the Motley Club, led by Miss Frances Bennett of West Newton, and whose membership is made up mostly of Wellesley College graduates. The Motley team captured the Division B title in the spring series. In Division B, the Debutantes, captained by Miss Hattie Rathschesky of Boston, with its members among the Back Bay young women, is third in Division B.

Three important games will be played in the association next Saturday. In Division A the postponed game between the Arlington and Yekoh clubs, the latter of Watertown, will be played in the afternoon, on the latter's court, at Victory Field. Watertown, The Free Booters, who have made no less than 25 goals in its two games, will oppose the Debutantes at the grounds of the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, in the morning. In Division B, also in this division, the Graduates, captained by Miss Sally Biggane, with its members largely from the Boston School of Physical Education, is booked to play the Simmons Alumnae, either at the Simmons Field, in the afternoon, or on the Boston School of Physical Education grounds, at noon.

The first trials for the All-Boston field hockey eleven, to represent Boston, at the big field hockey tournament for the national honors, in Philadelphia, Pa., late this month, were held yesterday afternoon at the Longwood Cricket Club grounds. Two teams are to be picked, to provide substitutes, in case members of the varsity eleven are unable to play.

FOUR UNDEFEATED TEAMS ARE LEFT IN CONFERENCE

Three of the Leaders Will Meet Defeated Teams This Week-End, While Other Is Resting

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

Team	Won	Tied	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	2	0	0	1.000
Michigan	2	0	0	1.000
Iowa	2	0	0	1.000
Wisconsin	2	0	0	1.000
Minnesota	2	1	1	.667
Illinois	1	0	2	.333
Northwestern	0	1	2	.000
Ohio State	0	0	2	.000
Purdue	0	0	2	.000
Indiana	0	0	2	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Struggles in which three leading contenders for the football championship of the intercollegiate Conference get a chance to advance in standing at the expense of defeated eleven divide attention Saturday, with the fourth contender, University of Michigan, taking a vacation. One other battle between Conference rivals and one with an outsider are on the cards.

It is hard to decide whether the University of Chicago invasion of Ohio State University is more important than the University of Illinois charge against University of Wisconsin, or whether the result of the University of Minnesota clash with University of Iowa will be more significant than either.

With the campaign narrowed to four of the "Big Ten," the last half of the schedule opens with Chicago showing perhaps the greatest potential power. In the way of individual stars, Prof. A. A. Stagg takes to Columbus everything that could be asked except a quarterback. Chicago goes against the Buckeyes lacking nothing but better strategy. O. E. Strohmeyer '23, end, probably will again be pressed into the quarterback post to supply this missing element. The Maroon attack prospered against Princeton two weeks ago as long as he was at the pilot's post; but when it was the pilot's shift to end, the attack lost the brilliance that kept the Tiger guessing.

Coach J. W. Wilce should prepare to resist the most powerful line-smashing attack the Conference has seen in years, drilling especially to stop J. W. Thomas '23 and W. L. Zorn '23, two fullbacks who ripped the Buckeyes forward.

White it was understood that the Michigan and University of Minnesota. One more attempt to coordinate the aerial offensive is made by Coach Wilce. Princeton found it effective against Chicago; but in two battles and Chicago prepares to checkmate it again. Most important of the many changes the Ohio coach has made is to shift C. F. Honaker '24 from end to fullback.

In the Illinois game this week Wilce faces another hard struggle, as the Illini showed signs of recovery, winning their 6-0-3 victory last Saturday. Resourcefulness was shown by Coach J. R. Richards' men in the victory over their traditional rivals, Minnesota, by a score of 4 to 0. Badger power is no longer a mystery, as it was previous to this encounter.

While the line was weak, the backfield is brilliant, with E. F. Williams '23 running the open, W. A. Barr '23 hurling accurate passes, and G. K. Tebell '23, veteran end, catching them.

It is safe to expect that S. A. Coutch '25 will be used by Coach R. C. Zupke against the Badgers whenever

CORNELL STUDENTS TO TURN OUT EN MASSE

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 6 (Special).—Elaborate plans are being made by the undergraduates of Cornell University to turn out en masse for the Cornell-Dartmouth football game at the Polo Grounds, New York, on Armistice Day, Nov. 11.

For the first time in the history of Cornell has any undergraduate body been organized for the sole purpose of attending an athletic function in which Cornell was a participant. The committee in charge of this undertaking is headed by C. G. Worthington of Stanford, N. Y., a junior at Cornell.

Any and every vehicle of sufficient size and power to overcome the inevitable traffic jam on the highway to New York is being chartered for this event. Buses and automobiles already have been obtained in large numbers, and it is anticipated it may become necessary to use several large, speedy trucks. The party of fans will leave here Friday, and it is anticipated that a large number of Cornellians ever attending a foreign game will be on hand Saturday.

WESTERN CONFERENCE SCORES

Team	Score	Team	Score
61-Knox	0	50-O. Wesleyan	0
6-Yale	0	14-Oberlin	9
8-Illinois	7	0-Michigan	19
58-Purdue	0	0-Minnesota	9

131 MICHIGAN 7 19 MINNESOTA 37

Team	Score	Team	Score
48-Case	0	22-N. Dakota	0
0-Vanderbilt	0	20-Indiana	2
19-Ohio State	0	7-Northwestern	7
24-Illinois	0	9-Iowa State	0
63-Michigan	0	0-Wisconsin	0

154 CHICAGO 0 58 WISCONSIN 23

Team	Score	Team	Score
20-Georgia	0	41-Carleton	0
15-Northwestern	7	20-S. D. State	7
12-Purdue	0	20-Indiana	0
18-Princeton	21	14-Minnesota	0

65 PURDUE 28 95 INDIANA 7

Team	Score	Team	Score
10-James Milliken	0	0-DePaul	0
0-Ottawa	20	3-Minnesota	20
0-Chicago	12	0-Wisconsin	20
0-Iowa	55	14-Michigan	A. C. 6
6-Wabash	7	0-Notre Dame	27

16 NORTHWESTERN 95 16 ILLINOIS 73

Team	Score	Team	Score
17-Beloit	0	7-Butler	10
7-Chicago	15	7-Butler	8
7-Minnesota	0	7-Michigan	24
7-Illinois	0	6-Northwestern	45

34 23 20 45

a drop kick is possible. This substitute quarterback kicked two for the winning point against Northwestern last week. One of them, although disputed, was registered from the 50-yard line. This will be a valuable threat against Wisconsin.

Iowa should be favored to win over Minnesota at Iowa City. There seems little question of the power of the Buckeye backfield, but its experienced line has received little attention. Max Kadesky '23, end, is an especially brilliant veteran, both in going down punts and in receiving passes.

Minnesota prepares to stop the running and plunging of L. C. Parkin '25, quarterback, and G. C. Locke '23, fullback.

Coach W. H. Spaulding prepares a better defense against the forward pass. Wisconsin worked the overhead attack too well to give the Gophers any comfort in the secondary forces. The green line needs seasoning if it is to stop Iowa. O. C. Aas '23, center and captain, is practically the only veteran, although the line is tall and heavy. E. T. Martineau '23, halfback, continues to distinguish himself as one of the swiftest gridiron runners the west has seen in years.

Two stubbornly defensive teams charge each other at Evanston, Ill., Saturday when Purdue University invades Northwestern. The Old Gold and Black should beware of Purple kicking with H. D. Penfield '23, tackle, officiating. He gave his team a decided edge on Illinois last week by gains in the exchange of punts and punts.

Coach G. F. Thistlethwaite has developed a fighting line at Northwestern in this, his first year, he has not the material out of which to evolve a consistent attack. Purdue, in its defeat, 7 to 6, by the "outside" Washish College team, showed need of further development to attain "Big Ten" caliber.

Indiana University prepares at Bloomington for the clash with University of West Virginia. J. P. Heron, the new coach, throws all his resources into this fray to save something of a swiftly fading season. The Hoosiers lost, 27 to 0, to Notre Dame last week, showing lack of speed and drive, while West Virginia was trampling University of Cincinnati, 34 to 0.

Michigan left no doubt of its superiority in a 63-to-0 victory over Michigan Agricultural College last Saturday. Coach F. H. Yost was away scouting the Wisconsin-Minnesota affair because the Wolverines meet them both on the final two Saturdays.

San Carlo Company in Boston

Last night Fortune Gallo's San Carlo Opera Company opened a two weeks' engagement at the Boston Opera House. The opera was Verdi's "Aida," with the following cast: Aida, Rappold; Amneris, Cisneros; Radames, Salazar; Amonasro, Valle; Ramfis, De Biasi; The King, Cervi.

Verdi's Aida is an opera which preeminently depends upon a lavish managerial hand for its effect. Not only must the staging of the opera be upon a magnificent scale but the orchestra must be numerous and the singers of superior quality. The opera is indeed a difficult one for production by a travelling company, and considering these limitations Mr. Gallo succeeded in bringing about an acceptable performance last night.

But just why should the San Carlo Company have attempted so ambitious an opera as "Aida," when many of the most necessary elements for a convincing performance were lacking from the start? The orchestra was woefully insufficient in numbers, particularly for the big ensemble numbers.

There was more than this there was an evident difference of opinion between conductor and chorus in the scene of the returning Radames. Here, too, a stage hand, no doubt well-intentioned, but noisy and out of tune, added to the general confusion. These and similar mishaps no doubt could have been avoided, but throughout the evening the opera seemed too heavy a burden for the company.

The solo singers were of a uniform excellence. Never rising to great heights, they gave conventional yet well-rounded interpretations of their parts. Miss Rappold was the most satisfying vocally, while Mr. Salazar was unfortunately obliged to resort at times to sounds far from musical in order to be heard above a noisy accompaniment. Miss Cisneros was melodramatic as Amneris, and Mr. Valle as Amonasro was forceful if not always tuneful. Mr. De Biasi as Ramfis was sonorous, and Mr. Cervi, who sang impressively the part of The King, was prevented from obtaining the success to which his singing entitled him by an unfortunate detail of his makeup. The chorus sang with spirit.

In opera less exacting, the San Carlo Company should prove pleasurable. The solo singers, if last night is an example, are of sufficient if not outstanding talent, and the producing of the operas will undoubtedly be carried out with care and taste. If no great artistic achievements may be looked for during its stay here, the company will nevertheless provide many hours of enjoyment to lovers of operatic music.

"Seventeen"

Booth Tarkington's delightful play of youth was successfully revived at the St. James Theater last night by the Boston Stock Company. The story is a familiar one. But even those who have read and reread it will enjoy its production, with the opportunity to hear Houston Richards speak the words which William Sylvanus Baxter

Motion Picture Players Revive Salem of Clipper Ship Days

THE austere quiet of Chestnut Street in Salem has been disturbed by strange happenings lately. Groups of people, attired in the fashion of the day which Salem had thought was passed have moved slowly up and down the sidewalks where a few autumn leaves are allowed to stay and make flecks of gold and rust-red. An ancient barouche, which squeaks a little and sways rather like a small boat in too stiff a breeze, has been seen several times pass through the street. It is driven by a resplendent person in furry top hat and pearly brooch, who cracks his whip with considerable of a manner and who sits on his box as one to whom the traditions of the race of coachmen is something of the utmost importance.

Once or twice the barouche has stopped to discharge two passengers. The man was Gerrit Ammidon, just returned from a long trip on his brig Nautilus from China. It is well known in the village that young Ammidon had taken over the business of the Nautilus, and all sailing masters come home now and then after long journeys. But the other passenger, . . . She was young and slim and she wore "a long gown with wide sleeves of blue-black satin, embroidered in peach-colored flower petals and innumerable minute sapphire and orange butterflies, a short sleeveless jacket of sage green caught with looped red jade buttons and threaded with silver, and indigo high-soled slippers crusted and tasseled with pearls. Whose hair rose from the back in a smooth, burnished loop. There were long pins of pink jade carved into blossoms, a quivering daisy of paper and gold leaves with moonstones in glistening groups, and a band of coral lobes bud. Pierced stone bracelets hung about her delicate wrists, fretted crystal balls swung from the lobes of her ears, and clasped on the ends of several fingers were long pointed filigree of ivory."

Rememberable sight, indeed, for ladies who were accustomed to observing their neighbors clad in the starched decorum of black muslin dresses and barge, with bonnets of pale gold rice straw and glazed crepe.

In any event Salem knew that Gerrit Ammidon was returning from his long cruise in Pacific waters, but they had later to learn that he had brought with him a Chinese wife, to whom a great deal of paint on the face was but the fulfillment of feminine custom and had nothing whatever to do with reasons which harsh gossip assigned to it.

The difference between the Gerrit Ammidon of 1847 and the Gerrit Ammidon of today is not only in the people saying, "How queer—these made movies in Salem in 1922?" and point to a tiny strip of film safely behind glass in the Essex Institute.

almost unappreciable. Taou Yuen wears the same clothes that started the Saltonstones in church that memorable Sunday morning so that they could scarcely keep their minds on the psalm and Gerrit, changed from the rough, warm clothes of the sailing master to the more finished garments of the gentleman at leisure looks just the same. Hergesheimer's book "Java Head" is being filmed in its proper locale and with care given to all the detail that made the Ammidons a household and the Salem of the period just before the clipper ship came into use so interesting.

They are all there, the rigid Saltonstones, Rhoda, Gerrit's sister, Nettie Vollar and Edward Dunsack and the men staggering up the garden path with Gerrit's ship's deck. Salem, although carried back somewhat abruptly to the days of 1847, when cargoes of porcelain and pomegranates and tea were brought in on sturdy ships and dumped down on Derby Wharf, great, matting-bound bales with vermilion seals and cryptic characters scrawled over them in thick black ink is having huge fun. Derby Wharf has been reclaimed, the old warehouse which formerly received the Ammidon cargoes reconstructed.

For the majority of Salem inhabitants whom the coming of people to make the film has touched, it has been like being precipitated into wild adventure. Even the calm, flaxen-haired Scandinavian and Slav children in the quarter which fringes the head of the deserted wharf are thoroughly in touch with the atmosphere of the movies, and they rush headlong down over the creaking, rough boards of the wharf when school lets out and hang, big-eyed, about the ropes which mark off the working space of the wharf itself.

In the town all sorts of dull enough business ventures are colored with the excitement. An antique shop has suddenly discovered an unsuspected source of revenue in prints of the old Java Head house and the North Church, even a lovely reproduction of the old Salem attic. Rice straw hats, satiny, curved and gay, have been loaned by the museum, together with lovely old silken dresses and pale, satiny broadclothes. The fathers of the North Church have put away their scruples over the unseemliness of lending the edifice to the making of films.

And probably in 1970 there will be people saying, "How queer—these made movies in Salem in 1922?" and point to a tiny strip of film safely behind glass in the Essex Institute.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Polly Peachum and
'The Beggar's Opera'
on a Boston Stage

PRETTY POLLY PEACHUM didn't have to wait so long for assurance of success at the Fine Arts Theater, Boston, on the evening of Nov. 6, 1922, as at the Lincoln's Inn Fields Theater, London, on the evening of Jan. 29, 1728. No need last night for Lockit to appear after the prologue to apologize for the play's not beginning with an overture, reminding the audience that "there is never any music at all in an opera." And had the Duke Argyll been present, he would have "seen it in the eyes of 'em" long before Polly on her knees begged her parents to "ponder well! be not severe."

For the Boston audience of today, like those of London and elsewhere, has no difficulty in accepting "The Beggar's Opera" as a delightful satire in the garb of musical play. Partly, perhaps, because it doesn't seem half so improbable as our own musical comedies; also, because it has the charm of the distant past, because its hearers are predisposed to it, and because experience and tradition are brought to its presentation. The theater today, unlike that of John Rich, is so well lighted and equipped that its illusion of simplicity is more effective than the reality of Rich's. The stage is left to the actors; no boxes, filled with people of the great world, hem them in. The audience of the "pit" is well comforted, and in the gallery are no footmen to hoot and jeer. The acting no doubt is as good, and the music certainly is better played. If the jibes at Persons in Authority are as applicable, there is no likelihood of violent manifestations on the part of their supporters in the audience, and hence no need for them, if they are present, to follow the example of that clever statesman, Sir Robert Walpole, in leading the applause for the direct hits.

And probably, even in Boston, "The Beggar's Opera" will be immune from the attacks of the Rev. Thomas Herings of the twentieth century. To be sure, its people are most horribly wicked—but they're so funny. Some modification of the lines has of course been necessary, but the speeches were originally so much milder than those of the average eighteenth century play that it has been possible to preserve the spirit without violating the letter.

And what of Polly? Miss Dorianne Bawn has followed the precedent of the original Polly, Lavinia Fenton, who became Duchess of Bolton, rather than that of, say, that "mixture of combustibles," Kitty Clive. And a pretty picture of "artless innocence" she is. Her voice, while not deep or powerful, is mellifluous suited to the part. But Polly does not now, as in 1728, dominate the play. She needs no divide honors with Lucy, in spite of the Beggar's assertion in the prologue as written that he had "observed such a nice impartiality to our two Ladies that it is impossible for either of them to take offense." But Peachum, as portrayed by Arthur Wynn, does command attention, not as a singer, but as a comedian, and Alfred Heather as Filch does an outstanding bit of work. It is possible to conceive a more lovable gentleman of the road than Mr. Farrington, but the cast all give of their utmost and achieve a remarkable effect of freshness. The male choruses deserve especial mention. The music other wise and the costumes have been sufficiently expatiated on. Too often applause intended to convey appreciation was taken as a demand for repetition, needlessly prolonging the performance.

L. A. S.

Verbrugghen Conducts
Minneapolis Orchestra

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 3 (Special Correspondence).—For the first time in the 20 years of its existence the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra enjoyed the experience of knowing that every ticket had been disposed of before the season began.

The first program prepared by the first of our guest conductors, Henri Verbrugghen, presented no startling features; there was a single novelty feature, "Pavane pour une Infante défunte," that fitted the theme of the season, without causing more than mild interest. At all events the composition in orchestral form is an improvement over the original for piano. The many voices of the orchestra supply a very necessary tonal pigmentation, necessary even for a bit of music that is austere to the heart of it.

Without doubt the best performance of the evening was that of the familiar overture to "Der Freischütz." In this selection one felt the guiding hand of a man who is thoroughly familiar with every instrument in a modern orchestra. Mr. Verbrugghen may not measure up in majesty of conception with the great masters of the baton; but he is a workman who uses his tools with vast appreciation for the possibilities inherent in each one, and for this reason and because he obtained the full measure of response from the men, the reading of this overture was a notable introduction to a Minneapolis audience.

Not so fortunate was the choice of the Tchaikowsky "Pathetic" symphony. In some respects the performance ranked high; for example, each section of the orchestra had been thoroughly drilled to achieve certain results and these results were perfectly clear to everybody; but it was in the unification of the segments into a cohesive whole that the greatest weakness was apparent. Only infrequently did the full flower of the symphony pass to the audience. It was a mechanically fine rendering, but the glimpses of Tchaikowsky's morbid thoughts afforded were casual and unconvincing.

Elena Gerhardt, who appeared as the first soloist, made a profound impression in songs by Richard Strauss and Beethoven.

At the first popular Sunday concert Mr. Verbrugghen played a program of



widely divergent compositions. His fame as an interpreter of Beethoven had naturally preceded him, and the Fifth Symphony gave him his opportunity. It is impossible to concur with him in certain phases of his reading. The opening subject was stated with a brisk incisiveness, a little too sharply accented perhaps to give the impression of "Fate knocking at the door." There was also an undue acceleration occasionally that threw the first movement out of focus. The slow movement was given with fine poetic feeling and it was here and in the final movement that the best qualities of this conductor were in evidence. In them he displayed mastery of all orchestral resources both as regards quality and quantity of tone, building up by degrees a magnificent climax at the close, in which a splendid balance was maintained.

Two Australian novelties by Alfred Hill, "Tangli" and "Walala Poi," were a far cry from the Beethoven symphony. The former is a melancholy dance tune of rather unusual beauty, the latter, orchestrated by Mr. Verbrugghen, is a not very distant relative of American jazz, with a distracting upward scream of brasses breaking in occasionally not unremindingly of a band of saxophonists. We have the assurance of Mr. Verbrugghen that in effect these are exact duplications of native singers in their moments of excitement.

Cortot and the Sunday
Afternoon Audience

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 20.—It is interesting to see such a growth of popular musical taste as enables an artist of the caliber of Alfred Cortot to give recitals to crowded audiences on Sunday afternoons. For long the Sunday concert has ranked after the promenade concerts as appealing to the less exacting of concert goers, and it says much for both artist and audience that they should come together with such evident mutual sympathy and enjoyment as they have on these occasions at the Queen's Hall. For Cortot is eminently a pianist of lofty purpose, disdaining spectacular effects and popularity. At his two recitals he has shown himself to be a master of style and poise, but it was at the first, dedicated entirely to Chopin, that he excelled, his playing of this composer abounding in charm and variety of interpretation.

In the famous B flat minor Sonata he began, perhaps, with too much control and the Scherzo suffered from a certain lack of imagination, but this was more than atoned for by magnificent readings of the "Marche Funèbre" and the Préludes. They were a delight from start to finish, though if one wished to be hypercritical, one would except the final loud chord in the short C minor Prélude, No. 20. Also, one questions the advisability of literary comments attached to each number of this work, thereby making program music out of an abstract and impersonal masterpiece. Twelve of the immortal Etudes were well-nigh perfectly played, showing that Cortot ranks among the few great Chopin players of the day.

Considering his obviously pronounced intellectuality, it seems strange that at the second recital the noble Prélude, Choral et Fugue of César Franck, though full of beautiful things, was wanting in breadth and strength, as was Beethoven's "Appassionata" Sonata. The charming "Children's Corner" of Debussy, followed (as an

encore) by a delightful Albeniz, were enchanting in their wit and delicacy, and the "Carnaval" of Schumann had exquisite moments. The strenuousness of the "Prélude," however, was not fully realized and one could not help feeling that the final "March of the Davidsbündler Against the Philistines," Schumann's vigorous protest against the existing order of things, became in M. Cortot's hands the "March of the Philistines Against the Davidsbündler," and a very successful march too.

"Six Characters in
Search of an Author"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Princess Theater, beginning the evening of Oct. 30, Brock Pemberton presents "Six Characters in Search of an Author," a comedy in the making, by Luigi Pirandello; translated from the Italian by Edward Storer; staged by Mr. Pemberton. The cast:

The Father Moffat Johnston
The Mother Margaret Wyckherly
The Step-Daughter Florence Eldridge
The Son Dwight Frye
The Boy Ashley Buck
The Little Girl Constance Lusby
Madame Pace Ida Fitzhugh
The Manager Ernest Cossart
The Leading Lady Fred House
The Leading Man Eleanor Woodruff
The Juvenile Elliot Cabot
The Ingenue Kathleen Graham
The Character Woman Maud Sinclair
The Third Actor Jack Amory
The Fourth Actor William T. Hays
The Third Actress Leona Keefe
The Fourth Actress Blanche Gervais
The Stage Manager Russell Morrison
The Property Man John Saunders

In order to point out to a class of art students the difference between nature and art, the example or comparison is often presented that a real old boot lying in the corner is not a particularly attractive sight, but that painted into a picture and given by the artist an individuality, a story or a "feeling," it may stir one's imagination and emotions.

Brock Pemberton has made his second important production of the season, a performance of Pirandello's "Six Characters in Search of an Author," and the effect produced on the audience is that of "an emphatic assertion of the obvious." The thing that we see and hear is too real. It is not artificial reality which is the life of the art of the theater, but is real reality, which the true theater abhors. Mr. Pirandello takes us into his theater and then destroys for us the illusion of that theater. Instead of holding "the mirror up to nature," Mr. Pirandello turns a powerful microscope on the dramatist's mental workshop—the modus operandi of play production—and after having destroyed our illusion, like a prestidigitator who shows us how a trick is done, expects us to believe in him.

The author first shows us the cold, bleak barrenness of the empty stage of an empty theater that we are supposed to be sitting in. (There is nothing quite so cold, so bleak, or so bare as an empty theater, without its tinsel and its lights with which to protect its secrets. It is as disillusioning as seeing Venice in the daytime.)

The stock company of actors assembles on the stage and a rehearsal has started, when unexpectedly there come on to the stage six characters who have been thought out by an author, but have not been placed in a

play. They long to express themselves. They ask the stage director to put the drama of their life on to the stage. The remainder of the play—the greater part—consists of endless discussions and analyses, first of the tragic history of the six characters, then the practicability of its adaptability to the stage, then as to whether the stock actors shall play the characters or the parts shall be played by the characters themselves. There is much philosophizing, and much clever and piercing analysis of the drama and its relationship to life. But, after all is said and done, "Six Characters in Search of an Author" must be recognized as an interesting literary curiosity and not as a play.

No one will question the brilliancy of Mr. Pirandello's manuscript. The translation now being used was published in the magazine, Broom, several months ago, and was instantly recognized as a work of special note, but here is another "essay" play, a play for the library and not for the theater.

Mr. Pemberton has picked an accomplished group of players to interpret the different parts. The earnestness of Moffat Johnston as the father, the talent and broad experience of Margaret Wyckherly as the mother, the beauty and enthusiasm of Florence Eldridge as the step-daughter, the undoubted humor of Ernest Cossart as the manager, and the sincerity of Dwight Frye as the son, might better be used for a more playable play. Eleanor Woodruff, Ida Fitzhugh, Fred House, Maud Sinclair, and many others are wasted on parts unworthy their abilities.

Eighteenth Century
Etchings in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Eighteenth century fantasy holds the attention at the Keppel Galleries just now in a series of etchings by Giovanni Battista Tiepolo and his son, Domenico, Antonio Canale (called Canaletto), and Giovanni Battista Piranesi. Each of these accomplished artists is seen in novel guise, in etchings unfamiliar and extremely rare. An exuberance of invention and a fluency of execution characterizes the many-sided work of these men, but it would seem that the needle, gliding over the yielding surface of the copper plate, urged them to flights of pure inspiration, and under the pressure of their skilled hands, recorded in terms of the bitten line the essential thought of their epoch.

The great Tiepolo, whose art ranged over the vast walls and ceilings of Venetian palaces and churches, peopling his painted terraces and cloud-filled skies with a host of world-

lings or ministering saints and angels, must have turned to the concentrated charm and reticence of etching as some mariner toward the peace and seclusion of his walled-in garden ashore, there to muse over the merchandise of the mind. He must have created these etchings in ruminative mood, since his aesthetic sense and critical judgment were brought to bear on certain foibles and weaknesses of his time; in the "Vari Capricci" and the "Scherzi de Fantasia" the symbols of the growing occultism of the eighteenth century were exposed, with what end in view it would be hard to say.

There is strong kinship with the etched fantasies of Goya here, yet the Spanish master cloaked his visions in gloom and mystery, while the Venetian painter bathed his motley groups of necromancers, gypsies and shepherds in radiant light. These plates represent etching technically in its present form. Economy, boldness, and suavity of line are the important factors in Tiepolo's work; there are clear evidences that he must have been thoroughly familiar with Rembrandt's etchings in his rendition of foreground passages and various accessories. These plates are hardly known to the exhibition gallery and repay a careful study.

Domenico Tiepolo is also a rarity and is to be seen in some thirty etchings, mostly from his "Flight Into Egypt" series. He preserved the traditional Venetian conception of biblical themes, where the figures and landscape grew into such harmonious and expressive unity and a decorative richness enveloped the whole composition. A few traits of the other Tiepolo are found in the pine trees which Domenico relied on and treated with a freedom truly modern and in the simple delineation of face and hand. His is a more somber and sedate art than Giovanni's, but it is finely rounded and mature expression of that period.

Fantasy again in the huge etching which Piranesi, recorder of the architectural glories of antiquity, produced in his twenty-second year under the title of "Carceri d'Invenzione"—or so-called "Prisons." It is greatly to the credit of the Keppel Galleries that these rare and little-known plates are to be seen, for they are the highest form of dramatic fantasy. They depict interiors of gigantic proportions, built of massive rough-hewn blocks, springing

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Books and Bookmen

NOT a few authors have a peculiar and reprehensible habit of describing, amply and aptly, places in which they have by no chance set foot. Even O. Henry, it is suspected, so fell, and a number of the industrious gentlemen who write stern tales of the South Seas for the minor magazines have never been bound out from Trisco to coral-lined atolls. Mr. Kipling and Mr. Conrad have the advantage. They have, so to speak, been everywhere and seen everything. Mr. H. H. Knibbs, too, outfitted himself for the wilderness of Canada and, from that fastness, wrote Canadian yarns. Poets, perhaps, should be permitted to stray in fancy. They are a poor folk, financially speaking, and might be permitted the pleasures of imagination.

Speaking of poets, an easy enough matter nowadays, it is rather remarkable that there have been no better ones of the West. To those who like his work, Mr. Sandburg is one; Badger Clark and H. H. Knibbs are others. Glenn Ward Drexbach makes a valiant attempt. Mr. Nelhardt is poet laureate of Nebraska, a new satellite has arisen in Kansas. But for all that, the cow-country and the land that was cow country lacks its Kipling.

"The Goose Man," by Jacob Wassermann, has just been brought out in New York by Harcourt, Brace & Co., as an item of its European Library. This second work by a noted German author to be issued in the United States was translated by Allen W. Porterfield, one-time assistant professor of German at Columbia University. Anyone who was intrigued, perhaps slightly puzzled, by the stupendous originality of "The World's Illusion," and the terrific world problems which it set forth, will be interested in this new novel of which the canvas is as broad, the number of the characters and the dramatic situations as enthralling.

Now that the fame of Sheila Kaye-Smith is firmly established, particularly since the publication of her admirable novel "Joanna Godden," the American publishers of her works, E. P. Dutton & Co., of New York, are venturing to bring out a new edition of Miss Kaye-Smith's first novel, "The Tramping Methodist." We have not read this book, therefore we speak at random. But, ordinarily, we hold that this is a dangerous practice. Because an author has "arrived" at an early age, and is generally heralded as one having great possibilities, is not always reason for pulling out of obscurity a first novel, written by this person in her teens. It may not be a kindness to the author, either, though, of course, it is within the realm of possibility that Miss Kaye-Smith's first effort is the exception that proves the rule.

New Keith Theater

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 7.—Pro-nounced by art and dramatic critics, who were here to attend the premier performance, to be the finest in the United States, Keith's New Palace Theater, in the new 22-story Keith office building, constructed at a cost of more than \$5,000,000, was formally opened here last night with several hundred invited visitors from Boston, New York, Washington, and other cities in attendance.

It is a pleasure to hear that the old Owen Johnson is back into the literary light with a new boy and new adventures for him. Ever since "The Yarnman" went to Lawrenceville and the more grown-up Stover to Yale, Mr. Johnson has been a mine of pleasant memory. Much he has done since, but none better than those fine tales of fun and frolic in a famous school.

Mme. Alla Nazimova is soon to begin rehearsals of "Tilla," for her return to the stage.

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PROSPECTS GOOD
FOR IRISH PEACEDail Looks for Truce With the
Irregular Forces

DUBLIN, Oct. 3 (Special Correspondence)—The Dail meetings during the last week of September were interesting as showing a determination on the part of the Government to "be firm." Its victory in the postal strike had a great moral effect upon the country, and everywhere are heard expressions of thankfulness that at last those in authority have stood "for law and order" and have in a measure won.

The effort to introduce army courts throughout the country brings a sense of security to the much-tried civilian population of Ireland. No courts of any kind were being held in the country districts of Ireland. This measure, therefore, is regarded as a distinct effort to restore order and to use the strongest measures necessary.

Much anxiety was expressed by Dail members with respect to these courts, but as usual the quiet, firm voice of Gen. Richard Mulcahy, the commander-in-chief, reassured most of the deputies. He explained that the army was not offensive but defensive; that order must be restored at all costs, and that the army was willing to take up this most disagreeable work of army courts and to deal as sternly as was necessary to eliminate crime from the country. It was obvious to all his hearers that General Mulcahy loves even his opponents, because they are Irish and were once his comrades, and that in speaking of stern measures he is animated not by any liking for those measures but by his sense of duty, which impels him to put law and order first of all.

The week's sittings of the Dail have shown a distinct effort on the part of Gavin Duffy and Dars to revive the old hatred of England by bringing it into the discussion, but President Cosgrave has been adamant on that point and persistently leads the house forward along lines of "reconstruction of Ireland" rather than endlessly "bargaining England," and, as he says, "blaming others for what we are at least half to blame ourselves."

The talk of a truce with the irregulars was introduced, but not very hopefully received, a decision on this point being put over for consideration the following week. A conversation with one of the irregulars elicited the fact that the threat of army courts which might include the death penalty would be a mighty big help toward deciding the irregulars to accept a truce, and indeed a final cessation of hostilities, and that irregular leaders would not be very popular should they refuse a truce so offered.

BRITISH AGRICULTURE MAKING
ITS WAY AGAIN TO PROSPERITYOne Advantage of Period of Depression Has Been
Renewed Efforts to Remove Long-Time Handicaps

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 3.—Probably at no time in recent years has the position of British agriculture been more interesting than it is today. In spite of the acute depression in the industry, there are distinct signs that certain handicaps under which agriculture has been laboring for many years are gradually being overcome. In the present time of difficulty, no feature of the position is more pleasing than the willingness to co-operate which is being shown by representatives of the landowners, farmers, and laborers, respectively. These three classes have come to realize, as never before, that their individual welfare is inseparable from the prosperity of agriculture as a whole.

It is a significant fact that the deputations which are awaiting an opportunity to discuss the agricultural position with the Prime Minister, consist of representatives from each of these three interests. The result of this deputation is being keenly anticipated by farmers throughout the country. In many quarters, the Government is severely criticized for having misled the farming community by the sudden abolition of fixed corn prices and of standard wages for agricultural workers. The upholders of this view now look to the Cabinet for guidance in the present crisis, which they regard as the direct outcome of the failure of the official policy. Many farmers, however, hold more moderate opinions, recognizing that the repeal of the Agricultural Act was necessitated by the financial position of the Nation.

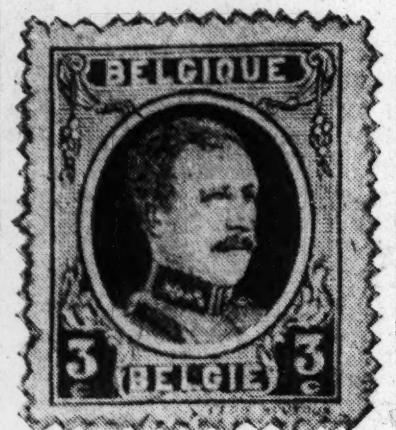
Although to some extent the present depression can be attributed to the suddenness of the abolition of official control, it is generally recognized that the system of "subsidies" does not provide an industry with real prosperity. Since the repeal of the act, the Government has repeatedly announced that it regards the development of agricultural education as the surest means of reviving rural prosperity.

Much Work Remains to Be Done
As regards agricultural education and research, a great deal of work remains to be done before the practical farmer actually can receive much valuable assistance from these sources. The agricultural colleges are producing excellent technical experts but few trained farmers. The research stations are carrying out valuable investigations, the results of which are but rarely applied on the farms of Great Britain. It is obvious that for this educational policy to be successful, reform must be made in both these directions. The work of the research stations must be given far greater publicity than exists today.

The question of encouraging a larger number of past students of agricultural colleges to take up land in Great Britain presents even greater difficulties. Nevertheless, some improvement in this direction is already taking place. In the majority

New Stamps for Belgium With
Some Notes on Early Issues

London, Oct. 10
Special Correspondence
THE 1, 3, and 30 centimes values of the new issue for Belgium have just made their appearance, and the latest emission is not unlike the small format stamps of the 1915 series. The stamps have been surface-printed on unwatermarked paper at Malines and the perforation gauges

The New Three Centimes Belgian
Stamp With Portrait of
King Albert

14. M. Leon Houyouk's design shows King Albert in the field-service uniform of a Belgian general officer, also reminiscent of the popular "Roi Casque" set of three years ago. There is nothing very attractive in these new stamps, the general appearance being too flat, but the central medallion and outer frame are well balanced.

When comparing the general appearance of modern stamps with those of other days one is apt to forget that present day requirements have made changes which make the older reproductions appear veritable works of art. It is perhaps unfair to compare surface-printed stamps with those which were produced from engraved plates, and at a time when the manufacture of postage stamps was a more or less leisurely undertaking.

Jacques Wiener's work
Take the first issue of Belgium as an example. These stamps were engraved by Jacques Wiener and printed at the stamp works in Brussels more than 70 years ago. The design is merely a portrait study of the late Leopold with the simple legend "postes" above and the value in words below, yet the fine work and delicacy of coloring give to these early Belgians a prominent place among the stamps beautiful of the world.

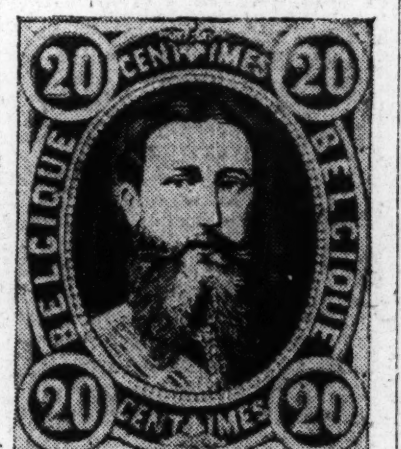
Wiener studied his art in Aix-la-

Chapelle and in Paris, and finally settled down in Brussels. With his brother Leopold he entered into a contract with the Belgian Government, in 1848, to supply the necessities for the production of the first postage stamps, and it is interesting to note that before finally embarking upon what to him must have been quite a new type of work he paid a visit to the establishment of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., in London. He controlled the manufacture of Belgian stamps for about 15 years, a period which covered all the engraved series. During his time he had an opportunity to see the evolution and wonderful developments in stamp production and his name will always remain one of the pillars of philatelic history.

Turning now to the later issues of Belgium there is the well-known series which was designed by M. Hendricks and engraved by M. Doms, the engraver of the famous state printing establishment at Malines which is now assuming its former important position. Most collectors are familiar with the 20 centimes stamp of the 1869 series, but it is little known in the guise which it was first submitted to the artists. The portrait, however, was considered too fine to appear to advantage when submitted to the then newly adopted process, and so the frame only was retained. The central portion of the design, slightly modified, was utilized for the second series of the Belgian Congo stamps. In another unissued specimen of the same series, the outer portion, in fact everything but the figure indicating the value, was adapted to the

The Unissued Six Centimes Belgian
Stamp in the 1869 Series

5 centimes stamp as issued. The general effect of this design is really fine, although at first sight its artistic merit does not strike the observer. There is a great deal of careful work to be noted and the result is an excellent example of what may be included in a stamp design without

Twenty Centimes Belgian Stamp in
the 1869 Series

in any way giving the appearance of overcrowding or faulty balance. Hendricks also designed the frame for Mouchon's portrait die on the 35 centimes of 1891. Mouchon, it will be remembered, had a vogue as an engraver of dies for postage stamps and his work was known all over the world. A Parisian by birth, he exhibited at the Salon as far back as 1876, and he engraved dies for many stamps, including countries including France, Holland, Monaco, Luxembourg, Serbia, Greece, Portugal, Abyssinia, Guatemala and Persia. The first stamps bearing the portrait of King Albert were designed by M. Ed. Pelens, professor at the Antwerp Académie des Beaux Arts, and another designer and engraver prominently connected with Belgian stamps is M. Le Maire. It is not generally known that this artist's work on the 1910 issue of 1910 depicting St. Martin sharing his cloak with the beggar is from Van Dyck's canvas in Saventhem Church, near Brussels.

Forthcoming Issues
Again there is a rumor that the Malay State of Perlis is to have a special issue of stamps. This is not the first time that the State's claim has been advocated in this cause, for as long ago as 1909, when Siam ceded her suzerain rights over these northern territories of the peninsula to Britain, it was thought that Perlis would have a separate issue. Collectors not interested in the stamps of the Malay Peninsula are rather apt to consider Perlis as merely a town or district of Kedah, whereas it is an independent state under its own Raj. It is curious to note that the cancellation stamp found on the Kedah postage stamps in the northern area, is exactly like the Siamese and different altogether from the other cancellations used at the Kedah post offices.

Another interesting issue is to be a commemorative pair in honor of M. Delcommune, founder of the Belgian Congo. A short time ago designs were being asked for in connection with a proposed issue to embrace the territory of South West Africa. This scheme has now been canceled without any official explanation. Whether anything will come of it in the future remains to be seen.

NORWEGIAN VIEWS
ON DISARMAMENTIdea That Guarantees Are Necessary
Scouted by Dr. Lange

GENEVA, Sept. 27 (Special Correspondence)—The Norwegian point of view on disarmament, in contrast with that of Lord Robert Cecil and Senator de Jouvenel, must not be considered at this juncture as a rupture in the harmony of the disarmament proceedings. It merely represents a doubt for the future should their plans materialize. Dr. Christian L. Lange, delegate of Norway, explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Lord Robert Cecil says, "Disarmament cannot proceed without some guarantee, implying an armed guarantee." Dr. Lange says, "This is only part of the problem of importance to a limited number of countries. Consider first of all the question of proportional disarmament. Moreover, in the proposal for a general reserve military guarantee, I see the danger of various powers breaking up into geographical or political blocs for self-protection. I wish also particularly to emphasize the risk of militarism being thus transferred from the national to the international plane."

Dr. Lange went further to point out that according to the official interpretation of the covenant prevailing in Norway, there is nothing in the movement to prevent ultimately entire disarmament. "It would be impossible," he added, "for the Norwegian delegates to return to their country with the record of even agreeing silently to a plan which might mean for Norway a possible increase in armament. Norway is most fortunately situated geographically. It is, therefore, to its economic as well as to its moral advantage to disarm as far as is consistent with national safeguards. Norway is perfectly willing to continue disarming without any of the guarantees of the nature described by Lord Robert Cecil."

Emphasis was placed by Dr. Lange upon the necessity for all countries to share in disarmament, and in this connection he regretted that Germany was not a member of the League of Nations. "The saddest thing during the last year," he said, "has been the orientation of Germany, at least, of public opinion in Germany, away from the League of Nations. We need her among us. We need her co-operation. The critical point today in the political situation of Europe is whether Germany will swing toward Russia and cast her fortune there, as recent movements may indicate, or whether she will come into the family of nations as represented by the League."

BRITISH COLUMBIAN
GOVERNMENT SCORED

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 25 (Special Correspondence)—"If the provincial Government submits a referendum to the people of British Columbia with regard to the sale of beer and light wines in hotels and cafes, the Prohibition Association will demand that the whole question of the liquor traffic be opened and an alternative provided on the ballot for an absolute bone-dry Province."

This was the keynote of the annual presidential address delivered by the president of the British Columbia Prohibition Association at its eighth annual convention here, C. O. Buchanan. The president launched a severe attack on the provincial Government for its liquor policy.

"The sale of one class of narcotic—opium, cocaine and morphine—has been made a crime," he said, "and with the assent of everybody the most dreadful penalties have been provided, but the narcotic drug alcohol, just as treacherous and more tempting, is sold by the State to the extent of \$9,000,000 a year. Every day brings its tale of pitiable tragedy or hideous crime, definitely and directly traced to frenzy or imbecility produced by the liquor purchased at the government liquor depots."

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

Woodman Thompson
and His Convertible
Stage Settings

New York, Nov. 6.

ONE good proof that the "atmosphere" in which one works has nothing to do with artistic production is to be found in a visit to the working place—neither work-shop, office, nor studio will in any way suffice as the descriptive word—of Woodman Thompson, who designs the scenery for Equity Players, Inc., the play-producing organization of actors founded by the Actors Equity Association.

"At the top of the building back" were the instructions given by the telephone operator to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, who had requested an interview with Mr. Thompson. The guest was led up three flights of stairs, past the most prosaic and unromantic business offices of "Equity," and into what was formerly a hall bedroom (the Equity headquarters is a converted dwelling house).

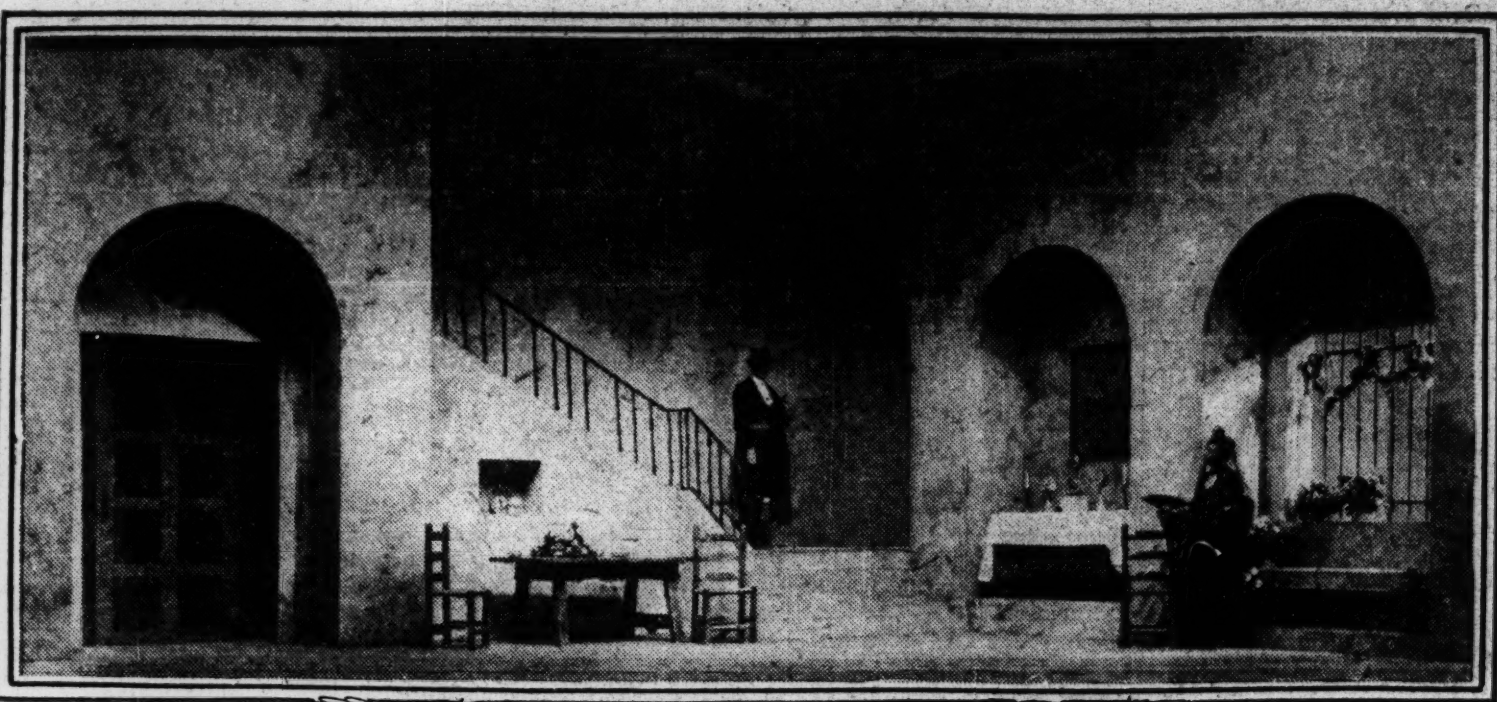
"I think that is perhaps the more comfortable of the two chairs," said Mr. Thompson. While he was hanging up several articles in order that he might use the second chair, there was a chance to make some observations: first, regarding the barrenness of the little room, and contrasting it with the beautiful studios we had seen, but where almost no real work of value was done. "How unlike the studios in Paris!" The second observation was as to the extreme youth of the incumbent of so important a position as the designer of scenery for so important a theater.

"Now I don't know that I have a thing to tell you that will be interesting. But, come to think of it, I suppose it is because there has been nothing particularly startling in my life. I studied art out in Pittsburgh, and also in Europe—not in a school in Europe, however. I did a great deal of work out west. I suppose I have done the settings for 200 plays. Several of them were Shakespearean sets. They were the most interesting, of course. Then I did one performance with Augustin Duncan, director of Equity Players, a performance of 'Taboo,' that was given at the Sam Harris Theater for a few matinees last season. Then Mr. Duncan recommended me for this position, which is the most important thing that had happened in my life, and here I am. I am very grateful to Mr. Duncan. It is a wonderful opportunity. I like working with the Equity people tremendously. Everyone has been so considerate, and the critics have been most generous with their praise."

Asked if he had anything to say about the tendency scenic art is to take from now on, Mr. Thompson said, "Simplicity. Always simplicity. The actual stage settings will be used more and more as backgrounds, and different methods of lighting and 'spotting' or high-lighting will come more and more into use." Asked his opinion regarding the much-discussed possibility of a complete change from present-day theater construction—an elimination of the proscenium arch, the drop-curtain, etc.—Mr. Thompson said, "I really have not thought about it very much, or looked into the subject very carefully, and I think I had better just be honest and say that I have no opinion to express."

"Have you come across any particular problems or difficulties in the theater, that you would like to speak about?" was asked.

"There are two things that I should like to have appear in print with the hope that the saying of them will do some good to the person that reads them. First, I would like to express my opinion that the tragedy of the



Woodman Thompson, scenic director for Equity Players, Inc., and his convertible setting for "Malvaloca," as arranged for Act III of that drama by the Quintero brothers, which is now being acted at the Equity Forty-Eighth Street Theater, New York. Most of the parts of this unit setting remain stationary throughout the entire play, the scene being converted from the convent scene interior of the first act by a contrast in lighting, by introducing a staircase at the back and by removing two arches and a great half arch, which curved upward toward the right side of the proscenium. A window is placed in the first arch on the right and a blind wall backs up the second. The mouldings used on these arches in Act I have also been removed, further altering their appearance. In the first arch on the left a different door is substituted for that used in Act I. This photograph of a room in Leonardo's house is by Francis Bruguiere.

theater in America today is that things are done too hurriedly. All the thousands of details of a production are often crowded into three weeks. It is a terrible mistake. A scenic designer is often given from 24 to 48 hours in which to 'turn out' his designs for an important production, and this rushing method prevails in every other department that is to contribute toward the performance. The result is often just a mess. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been unnecessarily lost by this foolish procedure. Mr. Belasco is the only one I know of in America who takes time enough to produce a play properly.

"The other thing I would like to speak about refers more particularly to my own department. I would like to put in a plea for consistency, consistency and unity in the color scheme and design. It should be made obligatory in period productions and is more than desirable even in modern plays. An actress is as wrong to insist upon her favorite color for a gown when it is entirely out of harmony with the rest of the picture as she is to insist upon wearing her hair dressed in the fashion of 1922 in New York for a play laid in Florence in the seventeenth century. Wearing present-day shoes with an otherwise correct costume of several centuries ago spoils the picture just as much as to have here and there visible an innocent electric light bulb or two in a Shakespearean play. When these little details are more correctly adhered to, we will have more satisfactory stage pictures, and I believe more convincing drama."

F. L. S.

"The Toils of Yoshitomo"

Special from Monitor Bureau

A TRAGEDY of ancient Japan, "The Toils of Yoshitomo," by Torakuro Kori, English version assisted by Miss Hester Saintsbury, was recently staged at the Little Theatre.

This is one of those plays, which, though it can never appeal greatly to the less thoughtful section of London players, will yet awaken considerable interest among those imaginative enough to find pleasure in a tragic tale of "old, forgotten far-off things, and battles long ago," and of a civilization, and a chivalric tradition, as remote from those in vogue today as time and distance can ever make them. For the land in which Torakuro Kori's tragedy is set is Japan, and the period is as far back as the early part of the twelfth century A. D.

The theme of this drama, based upon historic fact, is armed strife between various members of a single family, compelled by circumstances to take opposite sides in a civil war. So unrelieved a tragedy as this, it will be perceived—and one, moreover, which depends, for its full effect, upon the knowledge, if not upon the acceptance, of beliefs, ethics, customs, and traditions utterly remote from our own—can be made really gripping to a twentieth century London audience, only by dramatic and poetical treatment of an order so high as to lift the spectator unconsciously over such obstacles as these, as well as over his hundred actual personal problems of

today. That is no light task; and Torakuro Kori's drama can hardly be said to have accomplished it. Nevertheless, when the help of Miss Hester Saintsbury, who had a hand in the English version, he has achieved a competent and interesting piece of work, which, though not written in the noble verse that so high and almost impossible demands, is yet wrought in a strong, sonorous, rhythmic prose, that, in some passages, comes close to poetry; as this, for example, taken at random: "When the tempest howls, and the mountains are shaken, shall the eagle seek safety in the nest of the sparrow?" or Tameyoshi's anguished dream: "The battle prove not loud enough to drown the bitter cry within me."

The little play—for it occupies well under two hours in acting—was helped by picturesque costumes, and by some harmonious settings, for which Miss Edith Craig, as producer, was responsible. Excellent, also, was the greater part of the acting, of which the most impressive effect was the Tameyoshi of Mr. J. Fisher White, an actor always reliable, in roles that require a measured dignity, and the possessor of a noble voice, that enables him to give full effect to the many strong lines that are put into his mouth. He pictures faithfully the warrior, young in thought though old in body, and now driven, by a chivalric and traditional loyalty, again to take up arms, even against his own son. Mr. Milton Rosmer, as Yoshi-

tomo, was less convincing in expressing the eastern mentality, and in putting on the oriental manner. His declamation seemed, at first, to be conceived too much in the spirit of the west; but, as the evening wore on, he gained a closer grip of the part, and ended with much power in the epilogue.

Mr. George Skellan, as his brother, Tameyoshi, was so vehement as occasionally to provoke laughter; but, at least, he attacked his part bravely, while all the other men did all that was asked of them. Chihaya, Tame-

yoshi's daughter, was pathetic as played by Miss Mariel Pratt; yet the actress did not quite look the part, her face being, perhaps, with her make-up, which, somehow, seemed to pinch her expressive features. The best of Miss Pratt's remarkable, though very individual talent, comes out in work less restrained and more freely intense than this. "The Toils of Yoshitomo" is being played to, and enjoyed by, many Japanese now resident in London; and it is to be hoped that a fair proportion of Britons will also lend their support.

P. A.

New Comedy by Zoë Akins

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Nov. 2

A COMEDY of eccentric character, "Greatness," by Zoë Akins, with Johanna Howland as the featured actress, was staged at the Olympic Theater, Chicago, Oct. 23, 1922, with the following cast:

Kitty Mulberry.....Lizette McCall
Steven Tillerton.....Cyril Keightley
Walter Prescott.....Stanley Howlett
Irasma Canova.....Johanna Howland
Raymond Tillerton.....Percy Helton
Inez.....Beth Vanden
Sasha Bloch.....Georges Renaud
Count Houdonville.....Paul Porcasi

In "Greatness" Miss Akins examines without very definite result the well-worn subject of the eccentricity of musical genius, and this interest she modifies with a study of other singularities and idiosyncrasies. These she finds in a novelist whose outgivings have too much quality to command a ready sale and in a decadent poet of some 19 summers.

Brasa Canava was once plain Pearl Jones, the Texas Nightingale, singing with brass bands in the Lone Star State and otherwise pursuing with comeliness and voice the livelihood possible to an ambitious obscurity.

When the play begins she has been wedded four times and is preparing for a fifth marriage with one of the hordes of fiddling Saschas. There is an obstacle to this union in the person of Canava's son, a young dreamer who, was staged at the Olympic Theater, Chicago, Oct. 23, 1922, with the following cast:

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him. Likewise, the fiddler is put aside; only the selfish singer and her overshadowed ex-husband are left in the reckoning.

In comedy, no less than in serious drama, character must square with human experience, else an audience must fail to respond. Brasa Canava is impossible of justification. The author has made of her two creatures. Canava talks much and says little. It is the habit of the play to rely more upon words than upon thought and feeling. The author strives to be amusing, but her puppets only arouse pity. They make the judicious grieve. The diva herself is untruthful; her entire nature is no more real than her voice, which is a matter of report rather than of demonstration.

Miss Howland acts this singer in a rough and ready fashion, with a good deal of lunging determination, and the fault being, perhaps, with her make-up, which, somehow, seemed to pinch her expressive features. The part was tailored for her because of the réclame she won in the rôle of the gaudy showgirl in the too successful comedy called "The Gold Diggers." Miss Akins was impressed by Miss Howland's performance in that antic, the result is "Greatness."

The novelist is sketched with a degree of understanding, but the story is so illy managed that he becomes a lay figure, fit for current observation and occasional reminiscence, but rarely to be regarded, in whatever scene, as more than an effigy. The playwright's true stroke is in limning the youthful poet. In him she has drawn a strange and striking boy and, for the most part, has put into his mouth words such a one might utter.

This youth is acted by Percy Helton, a child actor such a little while ago. He makes his mark. A deep sense of character is evident in his playing, and in scenes of emotional stress he is admirable, draining feeling to its last drop. He is easily the most impressive player in a cast which includes Cyril Keightley as the novelist, Georges Renaud as the violinist, and Paul Porcasi as the fiddler's father. Beth Vanden acts to the life the silly chorus girl. The other parts are sparse of interest and are acted in conventional fashion. O. L. H.

THEATRICAL

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Recognition in Characters

IT is a curious fact that the so-called "coterie" dramatist will often go out of his way to people his plays with strange and unusual types of character. The more such a playwright talks about "realism," and escaping from "Victorian sentimentalism," the more he seems to seek to achieve these results by presenting before our eyes a group of individuals who are either exceptional persons or at least unfamiliar types to the average audience. There are times indeed when it seems as if "realism" meant nothing more than a search for the most strange and morbid materials.

When these characters are finally revealed and an audience receives them coldly, the dramatist is prone to complain that his play is "too good" for the public. Or perhaps he will say that the public is too steeped in sentimentalism to face facts. In short, he conceives the fault is not with his play.

Now it is true that an audience likes a sentimental story, but it likes even more to enjoy a sense of "recognition"—to laugh with characters who are like persons it knows. This is the reason that so many plays foreign to America, particularly such realistic studies as "Gorka," "The Lower Depths" or Hauptmann's "Rose Bernd" fail to make the public sympathize as deeply with the characters as the situations in these plays demand. There is no point of contact, no sense of recognition. The drama has to depend upon its intellectual content, and has lost, by being translated into a foreign country, half its emotional values. The average public is reached by emotional, and not by intellectual, content. It is difficult to take sides with, or to sympathize as understandingly with total strangers as with old friends.

Frequently a young dramatist, strongly influenced by Continental realism, will try to write an American play in which the characters are mere echoes of foreign peasants or slum-dwellers, if he fails, however, to make his dramatist personae recognizable Americans because he has clung too fast to his exotic models, he will often hold his public to blame instead of himself for the lack of success of his drama. We then read essays about the higher intellectual average of Continental audiences, and so on. As a matter of fact, audiences are surprisingly alike the world over. Their real favorites, as distinguished sometimes from what they think they should like, are plays about people they know. This is true no less of London, Paris, and Berlin than it is of New York. I have never seen a Shakespearean clown really relished in Paris. I have heard audiences laugh at the stage-business introduced

by the actor into the part; but not at the lines. A Shakespearean clown is a brand of humor so Anglo-Saxon that such a character to a Frenchman has no point of recognition. Shakespeare is one of those puzzles from outer-Manche which the Frenchman has heard well-spoken of, and so he will listen respectfully, but not heartily.

Again, I have watched German audiences smile on Shaw, with a kind of self-conscious smile, as if the process gratified their sense of intellectual superiority, but without those genuine guffaws which they lavish upon German comedies. Nor is laughter the only test. For the deeper stirrings of emotion and feeling some recognition of the characters is necessary. At this point some one is almost certain to interject a remark about drama being universal in its appeal, hoping thereby to refute me. The answer to this is, I think, the fact that the great dramatists are best understood and appreciated in their respective countries. One must go to the Comédie-Française for Molière and to an English-speaking country for Shakespeare. Yes, Shakespeare is played a great deal in Germany, but in any other language than English he is not Shakespeare.

If it is said that this attitude of audiences is more provincialism, I shall reply that I do not know what name to call it; I am trying to state what I believe to be a fact. Furthermore, I do not believe audiences are wrong in their liking for recognition. Surely there can be no excuse for a young dramatist to seek unfamiliar types, when one of the elementary requisites for a play is to write about what he knows. Audiences by demanding the recognizable character are exercising a wholesome influence on a young dramatist. I feel that Frank Craven is worth more as an example to the younger American men than a whole season of the Berlin or Paris stages.

In short, the road to an American drama is not via Berlin or Christiania, but it passes straight on through Main Street to the general store at the Four Corners, and ends only at the snow-peaks and the horizon beyond.

J. R. C.

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REPUBLIC W. 42nd St. Eves. at 8:30

Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat. 2:30

"ABIE'S IRISH ROSE"

THE HOME FORUM

Men of One Book

I SPEAK of secular books. There may be men with preferences. There may be men who would read their way through the British Museum Library, nonchalantly and with that genial tolerance which suggests indifference. There may be men who never read at all. But the man who reads one book, and one book only, is a creature of the controversialist's fancy, a literary booby.

Exceptions crowd to the mind for the proving of the rule. There was a Bermondsey leather dresser who read nothing but Shakespeare. You might enter his warehouse and see him sorting sheepskins to the regular up-beat of the lambic pentameter:

"I am not covetous for gold,
Nor care I who doth feed upon my
cost;
It yearns me not if men my garments
wear;
Such outward things dwell not in my
desires."

And so on until you stopped him with the cue to another passage. "Harry the King" turned leather dresser, one thought. Was it not rather the leather dresser turned king?

There was an extreme socialist who had a private income and a passion for the "Life of Garibaldi." So often did he borrow it from the library and so often did he outrun the allotted time, that the authorities decided upon the delicate plan of presenting him with a copy. At which the admirer of the Italian patriot finished the book for the eleventh time, and thenceforth devoted himself to Ruskin's "Unto This Last."

There was a Yorkshire cabinet-maker whose copy of Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy" was as worn as the steps to Becket's shrine at Canterbury; a furiously modern motorist whose conversation centered round horsepower and gears, and who carried a copy of Omar Khayyam in his hip pocket. A sporting Englishman once admitted he had read "The Pickwick Papers" three or four times in both English and French; and in this he was in the excellent company of Captain Brown of "Cranford," as noble an example of the "one book man" as you could wish for either in or out of fiction. And while we are among naval men, there is in London now a certain captain who must surely have the whole of "Pride and Prejudice" by heart. The exceptions are beginning to belie the rule, and we are by no means at the end of the list. What about the professor who read "Paradise Regained" through from end to end once a week? Wolfe reading Gray's Elegy before Quebec? And Shackleton taking Browning's poems with him to the Antarctic?

Hasn't fires volleys of quotations and denunciations at the heads of the men with one idea; and one feels the "one book man" would scarcely have fared better. He was impatient of

bored, which is justifiable; but there is nothing so interesting or, at any rate, amusing as eccentricity even when it is not amiable. And what is more extraordinary than to place one's mentality between the covers of one book, or to step to the tune of one author all the way through life? It is amusing but—who will laugh first? We are not "Daniels come to judgment"; indeed if we were, might not the sentence fall less heavily on him who knew one book well, than on the man who knew a thousand indifferently?

The fact is that when it comes to analyzing the causes and effects of reading, the reasons for and against, the praise and the blame, we are most of us in glass houses: caprice in taste is often commoner than judgment.

Bacon's rule is the most applicable in the study of the literary menu. He says: "Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested." That covers both the man of one book and the omnivorous reader. One may prefer to "taste," "swallow," "chew," and "digest," or one may be content with merely "chewing" and "digesting" alone. It is the old privilege of personal taste, transcending the authoritative gestures of generalization. It does not necessarily mean that because a man stands by one book he is narrow-minded; he may, on the contrary, be single minded. Neither is a widely read man always broad-minded: look at the pedants! The philosophy of Pangloss was a poor one for Voltaire when one considers the years of experience which went to the making of it.

A Frenchman wrote the other day that probably only fifty thousand of the millions of books printed since Gutenberg, were really worthy of printer's ink. Which are the fifty thousand? Tell me one of the books in that immortal collection. Will the "one book man's" choice be different from ours? What is eccentricity? Is it more eccentric to be one different from all; or to be all different from one? V. S. P.

Undying Music

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A Thracian shepherd on a drowsy hill

Pipes through the dusk of morning to his sheep

Cool, fluttering drops of music, silver-bright:

A little wind as ageless as the dawn

Quickens the dancing shower, and

wandering dreams

Scatter it through the centuries; here and there

A dreamer wakes, calls on the world

to be his own.

That lucid magic, pure as bubbling springs.

Each breathes a newborn blitheness on the tune,

Each sings it in the language he loves best:

So Purcell, Bach, and César Franck distill

Pure nectar from that piping, honey-clear.

Golden as sunbeams, fragrant as wild thyme,

No one gold like another; crystal cups

Shaped by a virgin art. Then as they stand

Absorbed and happy, John of Fornasette comes.

Leans, looking, on their shoulders

comrade-wise,

Holding the echoes of the shepherd's tune

Close as his own heart's gladness; leans and looks

Unheard, unseen, and, smiling, guides all three.

Grace Hodson Bouteille.

The Water-Wagtail

The only, truly natural thing that the City of London possesses is the funny, twisting old Thames.

You cannot, on a cloudy day, call it beautiful, unless, with the eye of an artist, you count its very subtle uniformity of grays as something precious. Under the heavy sky it tones down to a dull pewter with a strong resemblance to mud; and at low tide the mud becomes actual.

So very low was the tide one day that a little heap of stones, driven together no doubt by the varied movements of the water, came into view at some distance from the Embankment. The river sucked and played with the stones, and then, becoming convinced that there was nothing of interest to be found in the crevices, passed on.

The longing for beauty was very intense that day—very insistent; and the monotony of color had only intensified it. Then, of a sudden, on the little heap of stones, something moved, something that is so strongly associated with the clear depths of country streams, with the green radiance of reflections, and the cool sweetness of liquid sheen, that its presence there, so close to Blackfriars' Bridge, was well-nigh unbelievable. A little water-wagtail in the heart of London! There was no mistaking its charming method of balancing, first on this stone and then on that, or its peculiarly characteristic flight, like so many short curves linked together. From some remote treasure spot, locked away in the heart of the country, it had followed the sea-bound flow of the tide, and in its strange adventure had brought to the scene a message of comfort.

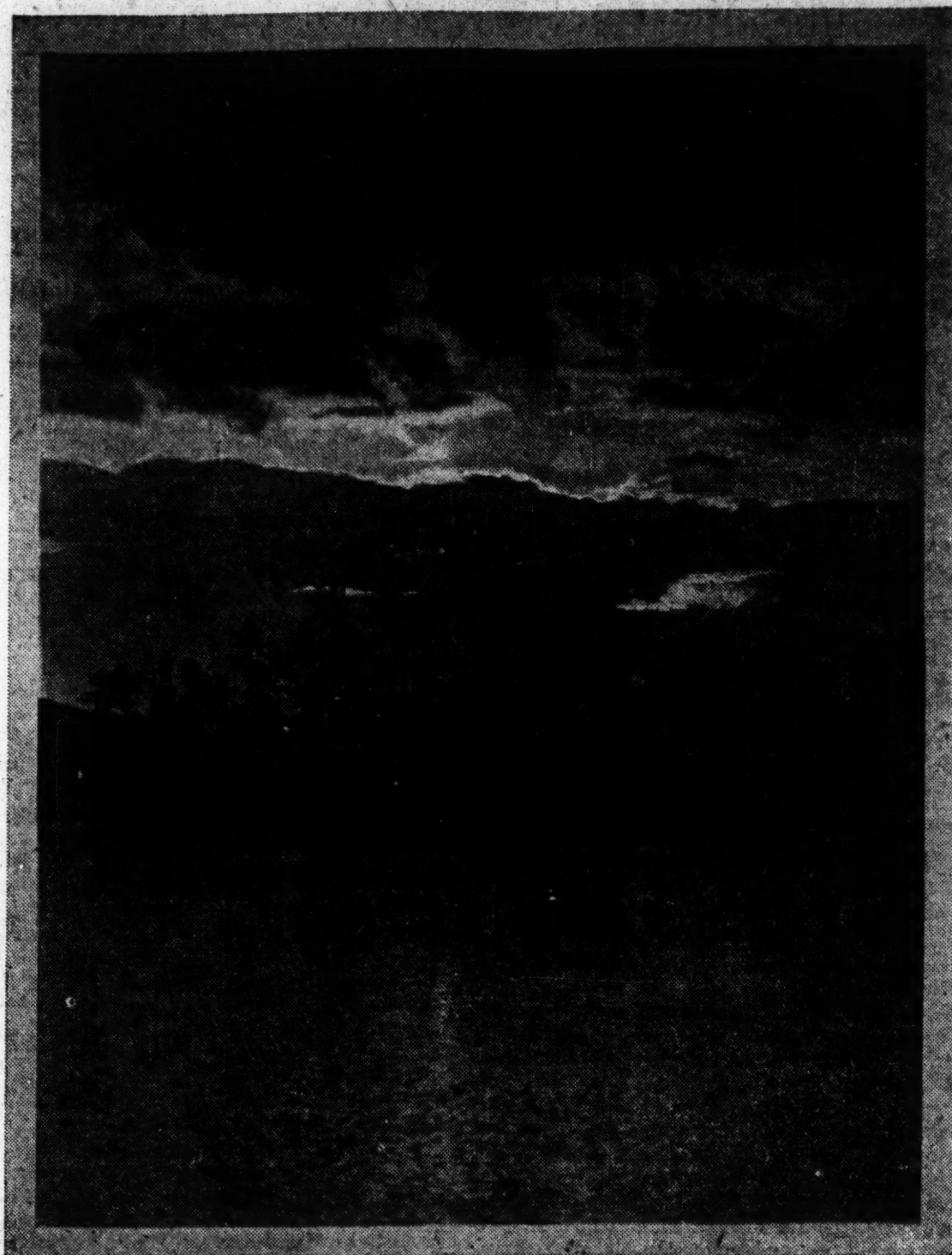
Hollyhocks

All the hollyhocks I know
As I walk my garden through,
And I like them too, although
They are but a family new.

They are simple-minded, yet,
And they have no pedigree;
But they have a knack of dress
That has quite a charm for me.

Their grandfather was a clown
To the tulips long ago;
But they try to live it down,
And I like them, I allow.

—Alfred James Fritchey.



Dacey Pond, in the Shadow of Mt. Katahdin

Comment Economiserons-Nous?

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

BEAUCOUP croient que le seul moyen d'économiser consiste à mettre de l'argent de côté et à en user parcimonieusement; mais ce sens d'économie n'ajoute pas toujours au trésor. La Science Chrétienne prouve que le revenu et la dépense ne devraient pas être gouvernés par le sens matériel, mais par le penser Chrétien. Le point à considérer concernant un achat quelconque, ce n'est pas si l'on peut avoir une chose à bon marché, mais si c'est bien la chose et la meilleure chose à acheter. La loi divine de l'économie ne permet pas non plus que l'on obtienne quelque chose pour rien. La contemplation des idées justes ne nous conduit pas aux choses qui ne conviennent pas. Par conséquent, en réglant le revenu et la dépense, il s'agit moins de savoir si nous avons peu ou beaucoup, que de déterminer si nous demeurons ou non dans un état de pensée convenable, si nous sommes gouvernés ou non par la sagesse divine.

Dans l'abondance de l'univers spirituel de l'Amour divin, dans l'affluence continue des dons de l'Entendement divin, il n'est nullement nécessaire d'être trop parcimonieux ni d'économiser avec parcimonie. Qui penserait à accumuler de l'argent, de peur qu'il n'y en ait pas assez pour tous? Dans toute conscience renfermant l'amour, il y a de la bonté, de la générosité et de la libéralité. Croire qu'il faille conserver les ressources du jour pour le lendemain, qu'il soit nécessaire de se tirer d'affaires avec une maigre pitance, c'est avoir un sens erroné d'économie, contraire à la loi spirituelle et à la sagesse divine. Les cinq pains et les deux poissons ne furent pas retenus parce qu'il y en avait si peu. Le Maître savait que tout ajustement économique se faisait conformément à la loi spirituelle; aussi sans considérer ce qu'il avait à sa disposition, il pourvut au besoin de la foule par l'application de cette loi. Il prouva ainsi l'abondance des ressources de l'Amour.

Cependant l'exemption d'un sens limité des choses ne justifie jamais les folles dépenses, ni le gaspillage, ne permet jamais que l'on satisfasse la vanité, l'orgueil ni l'indulgence pour soi-même; elle n'offre point d'excuse quelconque se précipite avec entêtement pour obtenir ce qui fait l'objet d'un désir personnel sous prétexte que Dieu nous donnera tout ce que nous désirons. Le Maître demanda à ses disciples de ramasser tous les morceaux qui restaient, afin que rien ne se perde. En vérité, il serait bien préférable d'exercer un sens limité d'économie, jusqu'à ce qu'on ait atteint la réalisation de la loi divine de la sagesse, que d'appliquer cette loi mal à propos. Jésus dit: "Si donc vous n'avez pas été fidèles dans les richesses injustes, qui vous confiera les véritables?"

En considérant nos problèmes péculiaires du point de vue de la pensée spiritualisée, les calculs et les plans humains sont subordonnés à la loi de l'Esprit, qui annule la loi matérielle

et opère selon son développement légitime. Alors, nous économisons conformément aux intuitions qui nous viennent du Principe divin, et non suivant le témoignage des sens matériels. Nous ne souffrirons pas non plus que les arguments de l'économie humaine nous privent du déroulement d'un bien plus grand; nous ne serons pas les cordons de la bourse par crainte, mais nous les ouvrirons plutôt par amour pour un plus grand épanouissement de bienfaits, sachant qu'il y a un moyen légitime de subvenir à tout besoin légitime. En élevant la pensée au-dessus de l'évidence matérielle de ressource, et en la portant sans cesse vers Dieu, nous acquerrons de la confiance et de la sagesse pour la transaction des affaires financières. Ne devons-nous donc pas baser nos méthodes sur ce que Dieu veut, plutôt que sur la quantité d'huile qu'il y a dans la cruche?

Lorsque celui qui est gêné dans ses affaires ou accablé par des revers vient à s'intéresser à la Science Chrétienne, et commence à démontrer la vérité qu'elle enseigne, ses affaires financières s'améliorent graduellement ou promptement. Cette amélioration indique un changement de pensée de la crainte, de l'excès de circonspection, de l'anxiété, de la dépendance des voies et des moyens humains, à la liberté et à l'affluence qui résultent d'une réalisation de la tendre sollicitude du Père infini, et conformément à l'application pratique de ces paroles du Maître: "Considérez... les lis des champs." Alors nous prouvons que, quels que soient les arguments que l'ennui, l'avidité ou l'égoïsme présentent aux mortels, ces qualités de la pensée n'annulent pas un bon état économique des affaires. Nous apprenons que c'est l'obésité, l'ignorance, la prière et l'amour fraternel qui nous rendent à même de gérer sagement notre revenu et nos dépenses. Ainsi donc ni le bas prix ni les folles dépenses n'entrent dans nos affaires financières; au contraire, nous les conformons à ce qui est juste, à la loi de l'économie divine.

La condition financière du monde si chaotique à l'heure présente requiert quelque chose de plus que la sagesse et l'efficacité humaines. L'amour fraternel, le désintéressement et la générosité produisent une juste appréciation de la valeur des choses, lorsqu'on les introduit dans le monde des finances, et ils amèneront une juste solution des conditions économiques des nations. Lorsque ces grâces spirituelles opèrent dans l'administration des affaires financières, l'amour ou la crainte de l'argent ne sépareront plus les peuples; mais grâce à la coopération et au secours mutuel, les questions touchant le revenu et la dépense seront résolues sur la base de la loi spirituelle qui est si admirablement énoncée dans ces paroles de "Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures," par Mary Baker Eddy (page 206): "Dans la relation scientifique de Dieu à l'homme, nous trouvons que tout ce qui bénit l'un bénit tous, ainsi que Jésus le montra avec les pains et les poissons, — l'Esprit,

How Shall We Economize?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY believe that the only way to economize is to save money and deal sparingly; but this sense of economy does not always add to the exchequer. Christian Science proves that income and expenditure should not be governed by material sense, but by Christly thinking. Not how cheaply a thing may be bought, but the right and wisest thing to buy, is the point to be considered regarding any purchase. Neither does the divine law of economy permit of getting something for nothing. Contemplating right ideas, we are not drawn to wrong things. In adjusting our income and expenditure, then, whether we have much or little is not so much the question, as whether or not we are dwelling in a right state of thought, — whether or not we are being governed by divine wisdom.

In the abundance of divine Love's spiritual universe, in the continuous flow of divine Mind's supply, there is no need of dealing too sparingly, or of miserly saving. Who would think of hoarding up love, for fear that there might not be enough for all? In a loving consciousness there is bounty, generosity, and liberality. That today's supply must be held over for tomorrow, that we must eke out enough to get along, is a false sense of economy, and contrary to spiritual law and divine wisdom. The five loaves and two fishes were not withheld because there were so few. The Master knew that all economic adjustment depended upon spiritual law; and so, regardless of the amount on hand, he met the need of the multitude through the application of that law. Thus did he prove the abundant supply of Love.

This freedom from a limited sense of things never, however, justifies extravagance or wastefulness, never permits the gratification of vanity, pride, or self-indulgence; it offers no excuse for rushing forth with a self-willed sense to get what is personally desired, on the basis that God will give us whatever we want. The Master asked his disciples to gather up all the fragments that remained, so that nothing should be wasted. Indeed, it would be far better to practice a limited sense of economy, until the realization of God's law of supply has been attained, than to misapply that law. Jesus said, "If therefore ye have not been faithful in the unrighteous mammon, who will commit to your trust the true riches?"

Looking upon our financial problems from a spiritualized state of thought, human figuring and planning are subordinated to the law of Spirit, which annuls material law and works according to its own right unfoldment. Then, we economize according to the leadings of divine Principle, and not according to the testimony of the material senses. Nor shall we permit the arguments of human economy to deprive us of the unfoldment of greater good; we shall not tighten the purse strings through fear, but rather through love open them up for

non la matière, étant la source de toute substance." Lorsqu'on démontre cette loi, "Le désert et la terre désolée sont dans la joie. La plaine aride est dans l'allégresse, et fleurit comme le lys."

The Peculiar Quality of Shelley's Letters

When Mr. Matthew Arnold expressed the opinion that Shelley's letters were more valuable than his poetry it was, of course, as Lamb said of Coleridge, "only his fun." In the words of another classic, he "did it to annoy, because he knew it teased" some people. The absurdity is perhaps best antagonized by the perfectly true remark that it only shows that Mr. Arnold understood the letters and did not understand the poetry. But it was a little unfortunate, not for the poetry, but for the letters, against which it might create a prejudice. There are so good that they ought not to have been made victims of what in another person the same judge would have called, and rightly, a saugrenu judgment. Like all good letters—perhaps all without exception, according to Demetrius and Newman—they carry with them much of their author's idiosyncrasy, but in a fashion which should help to correct certain misjudgments of that idiosyncrasy itself. Shelley is "unearthly," but it is an entire mistake to suppose that his unearthliness can never become earthly to such an extent as is required. The beginning of "The Recollection" ("We wandered to the pine forest") is as vivid a picture of actual scenery as ever appeared on the walls of any Academy; and "The Witch of Atlas" itself, not to mention the portrait-frescoes in "Adonais," is quite a waking dream. The quality of liveliness is naturally still more prominent in the letters, because poetical transcendence of fact is not there required to accompany it. But it does accompany now and then; and the result is a blend or brand of letter-writing almost as unlike anything else as the writer's poetry, and in its own (doubtless lower) kind hardly less perfect. To prefer the letters to the poems is merely foolish, and to say that they are as good as the poems is perhaps excessive. But they complement and complete the Shelley of the Poems themselves in a manner for which we cannot be too thankful.—George Saintsbury, in "A Letter Book."

Nay, of nothing may we be more sure than this: that, if we cannot sanctify our present lot, we cannot sanctify no other.—James Martineau.

greater expansion of blessings, knowing that there is a right way for every right need to be met. Lifting our thought above the material evidence of supply, and keeping it upon God, we gain confidence and wisdom in dealing with matters of finance. Shall we not, then, base our methods upon what God directs, rather than upon how much oil there is in the cistern?

When one who is in straitened circumstances, or has suffered reverses, becomes interested in Christian Science, and begins to demonstrate the truth which it teaches, his financial affairs are gradually and quickly improved. This improvement is indicative of a change of thought from fear, over-caution, anxiety, dependence upon human ways and means, to the freedom and affluence resulting from a realization of the infinite Father's loving care, and in accordance with the practical application of these words of the Master: "Consider the lilies of the field." Then do we prove that, however much worry, greed, or selfishness may argue to mortals, these qualities of thought do not bring about a right economic state of affairs. We learn that it is obedience, honesty, prayer, and brotherly love that enable us to deal wisely with income and expenditure. Then, also, neither cheapness nor extravagance enters into our financial affairs; but, rather, do we adjust them in accord with what is right,—in accord with the law of divine economy.

The world's chaotic financial condition of today calls for something more than mere human wisdom and efficiency. Brotherly love, unselfishness, and generosity will produce a just estimate of values, when applied to the world of finance, and bring about a right solution of the economic conditions of the nations. With these spiritual graces operating in the administration of financial affairs, the love or fear of money will no longer separate peoples; but in co-operation and mutual helpfulness, income and expenditure will be worked out on the basis of that spiritual law which is so beautifully stated in these words from "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 206): "In the scientific relation of God to man, we find that whatever blesses one blesses all, as Jesus showed with the loaves and the fishes,—Spirit, not matter, being the source of supply." Demonstrating this law, "The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

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"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1922

EDITORIALS

THE situation in the Near East, where the Turks have repudiated such portions of the Mudania agreement as are burdensome to them, comes as a belated indorsement of Lloyd George's policy of a firm hand, and as a striking rebuke to the French policy of concessions to the Ottoman. But Lloyd George is out of office, fighting for his political life. The French, it would appear from the dispatches of The Christian Science Monitor's

Who Brought the Turk Back?

well-informed correspondent at Paris, are repentant for their policy, if not indeed abashed at its results. Whether the outcome will strengthen Lloyd George before his electorate, and whether the French repentance has not come too late to undo the evil work of the former alliance between the French Government and the forces of Islam, are yet to be determined.

In the meantime the Lausanne conference is to be postponed. The Turks have peremptorily demanded that the Allies remove their forces from Constantinople. The Allies, knowing that this would mean a massacre of a great part of the non-Muhammadan population of that city, have refused to do so, although the forces of civilization there are estimated at but 10,000 men—quite inadequate to cope with a possible Turkish assault. The so-called neutral zone is filled with Turkish irregulars, while Thrace is occupied by large forces of soldiers masquerading as "gens d'armes." The British remain in Chanak, and constitute there the only barrier against the Turkish tide. For sending them to Chanak, where the civilized world rejoices they are at the present moment, Lloyd George was overthrown. The freedom of the Straits, of which we heard so much, and which was set above all considerations of humanity, above all thought for the protection of the lives of those peoples in the Near East who refused to accept the religious doctrines of the Muhammadan, this freedom of the Straits, which it was understood that the Allies had united to protect, is now construed by the Turks to mean that no war vessel save their own shall pass without permission, and that permission, when granted, must be accompanied by a servile salutation to the Crescent.

In brief, the Turk has done what any intelligent observer might have known he would do, what all history has shown him doing, namely, taken advantage of the dissensions among the western powers to re-establish himself in the East, and to make preparations for conducting there the same sort of Turkish misrule that has always been characteristic of his presence in those countries in which there is a large non-Islamic population. For this situation France is terribly to blame. Its countenance and support, its supplies of money and munitions of war, its antagonism, at first covert and then open and violent, to the British policy, has resulted in the re-establishment of the Turk, and the recreation of the eastern problem in a form possibly more virulent than has ever before confronted Europe.

The solution of this problem is not in sight. It cannot be discovered or furthered by mere denunciation of the Turks, who have done only what the new sense of nationality instilled among them by the complete impotence of their adversaries would dictate. Whether it can be achieved now by belated unity among the powers is doubtful. That it can be attained without another reign of horror, such as attended the Turkish triumph at Smyrna, is improbable. The Lausanne conference, though deferred in order that the western powers may determine upon a policy, does not promise great results, for Kemal will appear there by representatives as in virtual possession of the territory, the right to which is to be adjudicated, and in a position to say that what is not given to him he will take. It will be interesting, although not satisfying, to study the attitude of the delegates there from France, representing a Government largely responsible for the Turkish triumph, and those from the British Ministry which overthrew Lloyd George because of his efforts to avert that calamity.

THERE is an old jest in the theater to the effect that no good comedian is ever happy in his work until he has an opportunity to prove that he is a bad tragedian. But like many another jest this one has frequently been turned back upon its utterers, by players whose talent justified their ambition, with the result that those who came to jeer remained to cheer. It was only six years ago that a manager of vision saw something else than an eccentric light comedian in John Barrymore and cast him as Dick Faldier in Galsworthy's "Justice," a rôle that is essentially tragic. Immediate and unanimous acceptance greeted Mr. Barrymore's serious work.

It is possible that Mr. Barrymore's successful transition from an actor in topical farces to a star in plays "not for an age only, but for all time" has encouraged David Warfield to make his long contemplated debut as Shylock. There is no question that Mr. Warfield's effort will receive every consideration that it merits, and there are few persons who are not confident that his Shylock will be at once original and interesting, one of the chief American events of the season, along with the appearance of John Barrymore as Hamlet, of Ethel Barrymore as Rosalind, of Walter Hampden as Othello, and of Joseph Schildkraut as Faustus. Gynt, the same Schildkraut who played Liliom and next year hopes to play Romeo, George Arliss does not contradict reports that he is studying the rôles of Benedict, Shylock, and Iago.

Back of all these adventures of actors into fields where they will find themselves measured by the work

of the chief players of the past may be discovered the Shakespearean urge, the longing to act characters by the dramatist who provides fullest scope to the player's individuality and art. This is the urge that caused E. H. Sothern to present himself—at his own instead of a doubting manager's expense—before a public that thought of him only as a comedian; and that impelled Margaret Anglin to escape American audiences, who had known her only as an "emotional actress," and seek successful approval of her Rosalind, Katherine and Viola in the theaters of Australia.

On the British stage, Miss Viola Tree has lately given "The Tempest" a sumptuous revival because she felt that the play ought to be done, and now Robert Loraine announces a Shakespearean season. Other examples of this urge to great stage work might be given, but enough is here set down as reminder that Shakespeare is the English-speaking actor's first playwright.

WHILE it is to some extent unfortunate that the conference destined to settle the Near East crisis must necessarily be delayed by internal events in Great Britain and Italy, the delay is not without its advantages. Chief among these is that it will afford an opportunity for preliminary discussions among the powers as to the attitude to be taken by them at the conference. It is not, perhaps, even yet fully realized what is involved in the return

The Real Significance of "Capitulations"

of the Turkish power to Europe. Dr. Hogarth, speaking of the years immediately prior to the war, says:

The Nation (the Turkish Empire) saw rapid multiplication of concessions and hypothecations to aliens, and of alien persons themselves installed in its midst under extraterritorial immunity from its laws, secured by capitulations.

The Kemalist Turks maintain that the capitulations and all other concessions to aliens were ended by the war, and that their former existence cannot be taken into account in the settlements to be reached.

To some extent they are justified in this contention. The capitulations applied only to Europe, and with the relegation of the Turkish power to Asia, they naturally ceased to be operative. But the whole experience of the years before the war demonstrated the necessity of seeking certain guarantees from the Turks in defense of the aliens within their boundaries, and so far the Kemalists have given no reasons to suppose that similar guarantees will not be necessary in the future. Their advance through Anatolia was not of such a nature as to inspire confidence in any Christian population about to be placed under their jurisdiction. It is certain that something similar to the capitulations will have to be conceded at the conference by the Turks, although those concessions need not be stigmatized as the reimposition of the capitulations.

Simply stated, the origins of the capitulations were these: Almost from the time of the Turkish capture of Constantinople, and the consequent establishment of Turkish power in Europe, it became apparent even to themselves that the Turks were exclusively a military people, with no aptitude for trade or commerce in the European sense. Gradually they realized that in order to insure the existence of the Empire it was necessary to admit Christian merchants into their territories, especially the merchants of the European powers. But it was obvious that no responsible merchant would consent to expose his person and his merchandise to the jurisdiction of courts which necessarily regarded him as an infidel and an outcast, and whose "justice" was notorious.

By degrees the Turkish authorities allowed the establishment of alien courts within their boundaries for the settlement of disputes between their own nationals. This was really no innovation: the Byzantine emperors had allowed the same privileges to Genoa, Pisa, and Venice. But the first of the capitulations in the modern sense was granted to the French in 1535. This was followed by the granting of similar concessions to other powers. The United States, during the nineteenth century, concluded an agreement which went still further, including, as it did, a clause giving her the right to try her nationals, even if accused of offenses against Ottoman subjects. The capitulations became the basis upon which other states dealt with the Turkish Empire, and the whole foundation of diplomatic and commercial intercourse rested upon them until the outbreak of war. Altogether, the practical result of such capitulations was to establish the foreign colonies in Turkish territories each as a separate imperium in imperio, and this effect is necessarily resented by an independent nation. It is obvious that it must be regarded with extreme aversion by the Kemalists, flushed as they are by their recent successes.

Nevertheless, some provisions must be made for the nationals of foreign states residing within the Turkish dominions. In this matter the United States is vitally interested, to a greater extent even than before the war. The expansion of her mercantile fleet, and the consequent growth of her position as a trading power, render the position of her nationals in Turkish territories of vastly greater importance than hitherto. If it was worth her while to secure such favorable terms with Turkey at a time when her trade with eastern Europe was comparatively negligible, it is more than ever necessary that she should protect her interests now.

Such protection can best be secured by participation in some form in the coming conference. It is not so much a question of interfering in purely European affairs; it may be argued that America has no direct interest in the delimitation of Near Eastern boundaries. But the whole Christian world is concerned with the position of Christians in a Muhammadan community, and it is this position which is at the bottom of the policy of capitulations. The Kemalist Turks are at the moment inflamed with victory, their visionaries dream of a second Islamic triumph similar to that which overwhelmed Europe in the Middle Ages. It is the duty of the Christian nations of the world to unite at the conference in making it plain to the Turkish leaders that they will brook no such menace to civilization.

AT LAST, after years of apparently indefinite effort, plans seem to have been completed for the eventual taking over, by the Jefferson National Memorial Association, of Monticello, the former home estate of Thomas Jefferson in the State of Virginia. Around it cling many precious traditions. Logically, it may become, like Mt. Vernon, a place safeguarded and preserved for all time. Realizing this, it seems somewhat incongruous that there has been more or less

partisan opposition to the proposal so repeatedly made that Monticello, with its broad acres and its century-old buildings, should be taken over by the Nation, and that the purchase price should represent a contribution from the people of that Government which Jefferson had so large a part in forming and establishing.

But Thomas Jefferson was a Democrat. It seems to matter little that the designation as it is generally understood might better be spelled now without capitalization, thus classifying the writer of the Declaration of Independence and the third President of the United States as a champion of democracy rather than as a partisan. But the association which has tended to minimize the importance of a great fundamental while magnifying a claimed adherence to policies none too easily identified as indissolubly linked with the universal democracy which Jefferson expounded and sought to exemplify, has defeated a movement which might very properly have been made popular.

The important thing for the present seems to be that Monticello and its associations and traditions be preserved, if not by the Nation as such, then by a patriotic society similar to that which is now making a definite effort to gain title to the property. One wonders if the tendency is not too common in America to place inadequate value upon such landmarks left in the pathway of the Nation's progress. There is a conviction that the day will come, soon or late, when it will be regretted that more of the truly historic places have not been set apart and indelibly marked. And yet, with the ever-advancing progress of humanity the need becomes less apparent for this dedication of purely physical things to the memory of those who have accomplished much in the common cause. The custom so long followed, and which perhaps we all are still inclined to follow, may quite properly be regarded as a relic of a less progressive age.

Today, perhaps more, even, than in the days of Jefferson and Washington, men write their own records on tablets which they find ready at their hand. The compiling of the record, the uncertainty of perpetuation of name and fame, is not left to the whim of those who come after. The shrines and hallowed places are set up in the hearts of those in whose behalf worthy service has been rendered. The record of achievement, written contemporaneously, is preserved in the files and volumes which fill to overflowing the great buildings prepared for them.

But to Monticello and places of like historical interest there clings pardonable, if not commendable, sentimental interest. The need of something tangible that may be touched, something beautiful or imposing that may be seen, perhaps will long remain to be satisfied.

ACCEPTING as authentic the estimates of organizers and investigators who have made a survey of industrial and political conditions in the so-called agricultural sections of the United States, it would appear that the farm bloc, as a factor in influencing legislation at Washington, but inadequately represents the true strength of the farmer vote. The agitation which has caused the cracking of the whip which has sent former stand-pat recalcitrants into the shelter of the bloc's tent, appears to have been centered, not at the capital, but in the home states and districts of the recruits. There, according to those who claim to speak by the book, is to be found the nucleus of a force which as yet has given but slight evidence of its potency and its purpose. There, if the estimates offered are correct, are the unassuming and non-assertive propounders of what may prove to be a new declaration of political and economic independence.

Interest and surprise have been felt, during recent months, by those who have observed the rapid growth, in both houses of Congress, of the farm bloc, so called. Recruits have been gained from the ranks of supposed staid and true conservatives in the camps of both the political parties represented. There has been a wild and somewhat unseemly scramble to gain seats on a new political band wagon which seems to be more alluringly bedecked than any that have recently drawn up for the convenience and comfort of ambitious office seekers and office holders. The result is that the farmers of the middle west, both north and south, now feel assured that they are in a position to dictate and formulate not only such legislation as they desire to have enacted, but by the force of their numbers, to influence much legislation of a general nature. They propose to choose representatives without reference to the past or present partisan affiliations of those in whose behalf their suffrage is solicited. By first demonstrating their strength, numerically, the farmers have forced what amounts to a capitulation by those who formerly were deaf to their appeals and threats. Almost heartlessly, it may be charged, they have now refused to make terms assuring "safe conduct" to the vanquished.

The farmers, especially in the middle west, appear to have become convinced that the success of their efforts is best assured by their action through, rather than in, either of the major political parties. This indicates an adherence to absolute nonpartisanship, the selection, by what may be termed an individual process, of those unalterably committed to an early working out of the problems which, rightly or wrongly, have come to be regarded by the farmers of the United States as of paramount importance.

Editorial Notes

IN ST. PAUL, Minn., there is a United States judge, one Page Morris, who holds the right view in regard to the bootlegging evil. Judge Morris appears to believe that law is law, and that violation of law is a crime, and that crime is to be punished in a way that will act as a deterrent rather than as an encouragement to further criminality. And so, when a prosperous bootlegger came before him, the other day, instead of fining him, as is the practice, a sum about equal to one day's criminal gains, he sent him to jail for seven months. It appears that the judge has had experience before with bootleggers, and has discovered, as everybody else has, "that fines failed to impress them." He states his views in these brief but impressive sentences:

The United States Government can get along without the dirty money that comes from that sort of business and I do not care whether I impose any fines. I intend, however, to sentence these men to jail. Prohibition and prohibition enforcement is no longer a joke. I am getting so that I rebuke anybody who jests about prohibition. It has ceased to be a joke, and the sooner people become impressed with that idea the sooner I will cease to impose jail sentences.

It is to be hoped that this precedent set in a United States court may be widely followed. Perhaps it might even develop to a point at which it would be the practice of courts to make the period of imprisonment correspond to some extent to the size of the illicit traffic shown to be driven by the convicted man. In such cases some bootleggers might rest in jail for the rest of their lives.

IF LOUIS BARTHOLOMEW really meant what he said when, referring recently to the reparations question, he urged that the time had come to speak frankly and to drop every veil, it must have been because he had reached the conclusion that the stand France had been taking for so long on this issue had become no longer tenable. Maybe Dr. Wirth, the German Chancellor, was exaggerating somewhat, in order, if possible, to arouse sympathy, yet nobody surely can read his description of the immediate future of the German people without realizing that proper cognizance must be taken of the German side of this question. Listen to this:

The German people... are confronted by a terrible winter of hunger and cold. Hitherto, attempts to make German economies, sick unto death, produce the greatest possible results have satisfied neither creditor nor debtor. The proper course now is to heal the ailing economies. Then and then only will there be any prospect of big production or of efficiency. For that reason, the stabilization of the German mark is the kernel of the necessary program.

Many years ago, Paul, writing to the Hebrews, gave this advice:

Wherefore lift up the hands which hang down, and the feeble knees; and make straight paths for your feet, lest that which is lame be turned out of the way; but let it rather be healed.

Now is a time to make this teaching practical.

NEW YORK is witnessing the astonishing spectacle of a great public entertainment, suspected of being in violation of law, but being given day after day under the protection of the law. Madison Square Garden is given over to what is called a Rodeo, or an exhibition of some of the more picturesque features of the old-time cowboy's trade. The performance involves throwing calves and steers with violence, twisting the tails of animals, wringing their necks, and otherwise maltreating them for the amusement of the supposedly superior race of humans who sit in the boxes, and cheer on the performance. In its more highly developed form, as presented in certain western cities of the United States, the Rodeo is unquestionably an exhibition of gross barbarity. That the promoters of it in New York seemed to believe it would be so regarded there is fairly indicated by the fact that they secured from a court an injunction prohibiting the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals from interfering with their performance. Under this temporary restraining order the performance is proceeding. Somehow, to the ordinary mind, untrained in the technicalities of the law, the application for this protection in itself seems a confession.

THE British Foreign Office is facing a domestic crisis. This is no less than the question whether or not the white tape, which during the war replaced the only too familiar red variety for reasons of economy, shall be itself displaced in favor of the red once more. White tape now reigns supreme, but the red protagonists maintain that in reality its use is not economical because it shows the dirt much more than the red, and has therefore to be changed more frequently. Here enters another factor, however; the Stationery Office, to which all orders for new tape have to be made, cannot supply red tape without the sanction of the Treasury, and thus far this sanction has not been obtained. What will be the final solution of this matter?

CANADA'S hope, as announced at a memorial dedication in London, Ont., to purchase Vimy Ridge, if possible, from France, with a view to maintaining that famous battleground as a park, in tribute to the Canadians who fell during that gallant exploit, might to advantage be commended to others of the allied and associated powers. The maintenance of parks in France by Britain, America, Canada, Italy, and many other nations, might do much to help mitigate post-war acerbities.

THE instability of Russian finance is remarkably illustrated by an announcement in a Russian journal that the publishers offer a month's subscription for 1,200,000 rubles and a two months' subscription for 3,000,000. The paradoxical increase is accounted for by the estimated depreciation of the ruble. The publishers refuse to accept subscriptions for more than two months in advance, as the risk of loss due to the same cause is too great.

NEXT in uselessness to a king without a job, a politician with one, says The Columbia Record, is a king about a king with a job, or a politician without one.